THE Bombay Gazette, AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

No. 5,357, NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: FRIDAY, AUGUST 22, 1862. [Annual Subscription in advance ...Rs. 52 / Single Copy for Cash.....As. 4

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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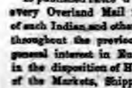
FOR LIVERPOOL.

To sail on the 25th August.



THE Clipper Ship LORD RAGLAN, 1,900 tons Register, J. CURRAN, Master. This Ship, one of the White Star line of Australian Passenger Ships, celebrated for her rapid passages, has splendid accommodation for Passengers, and provides Cabin furniture and Linen free of expense. Apply to Captain CURRAN on board, or to

LAWRENCE & Co.,
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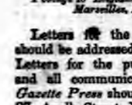

THE New Steamer NAUZING, Captain GRIMSON, will leave this on the 1st proximo. For freight and Deck Passengers, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Forbes Street, 19th August 1862.

FOR MALABAR COAST.

FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN AND BACK.

THE Bombay Steam Navigation Company purpose despatching the Steamer SCINDIAN, to Cochin, touching at the usual intermediate Ports, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at noon positively.

For particulars apply to Agents as under :—

Agents at COCHIN.—Messrs. Oughterson & Co.
" CALICUT.—Messrs. W. H. Brown & Co.
" CANNANORE.—Mr. J. W. Gerrard.
" MANGALORE.—Mr. Nowrojee Bazenjee.
" COMPTA.—
" GOA.—Mr. Gomes.
" VINGORLA.—Mr. Seetaram Suddasew Naik Shroff.
" RUTNAGERREE.—Mr. Keshow Gunsett.

For Passage and Freight, apply at the Company's Office, Medow Street.

L. C. D'MENEZES,
Manager B. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 22nd August 1862.

FOR MALABAR COAST AND BACK.

THE Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company, Limited, will despatch the Steam Ship GOVERNOR HIGGINSON, to Beypore and intermediate ports on the 29th instant. For Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

Agents at VINGORLA.—Wamun Appajee Seeram Kaer.
" MANGALORE.—R. Dawson & Co.
" CANNANORE.—J. W. Gerrard.
" CALICUT & BEYPORE.—James Andrews & Co.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents C. and B. S. N. Company,
" Limited."

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE Calcutta and Burmah S. N. Company, Limited, will despatch the S. S. JOHNSTONE CASTLE, for the above port, with mails and passengers 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail. For freight and passage, apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents C. and B. S. N. Company, Limited.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and well-known steamer MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, R. TAUNTON, Commander, will start for the above Port, on MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Steamer's Office, next to Bazar Gate.

Bombay, 22nd August 1862.

FOR SURAT AND GOGO.

THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, THOMAS ELLIS, Commander, recently arrived from England, has very superior accomodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above ports on TUESDAY, the 26th instant.

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavakhana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer TELEGRAPH, Captain SHEPHERD, will be despatched to Surat on TUESDAY the 26th instant, at 4 P.M.

For First Class Passage apply to

Messrs. MANOCKJEE LIMJEE & Co.,
1, Rampart Row.

For deck passage and freight apply to the Manager at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street.

Bombay, 22nd August 1862.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS per ship *Caduceus* from London, are requested to send off boats for them as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents.

August 4th, 1862.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per ship *Celestial Empire*, David Murray, Commander, from Liverpool are requested to send off boats for their respective goods as they come to hand, failing which, the same will be landed as their risk and expense. Captain D. Murray will not be responsible for the condition of any packages after they have left the ship's deck.

MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE,
BHOWNUGGUR.
Agent for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 9th August 1862.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per steamer *Indore*, Captain JARMAN, from London, are requested to send off Boats to receive their goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed at their expense and risk.

Captain JARMAN will not be responsible for the condition of goods after they have left the Steamer's side.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

Lately received.

GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY MAPS —THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY. As far as issued; ten sheets mounted on cloth in two cloth cases. Rs. 50.

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Bookbinding in all its Branches.

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Wedding, Visiting and Invitation Cards.

BOOKS, LAW FORMS, PAMPHLETS, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE

BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY.

NOTICE.—In consequence of the improvements of the Theatre not having been completed, the performance advertised on Saturday will take place on Wednesday the 27th August 1862.

THEATRE ROYAL,
GRANT ROAD.

SOLE LESSEE AND MANAGER—MR. H. P. GRATTAN
FIRST APPEARANCE THIS SEASON
OF
MISS E. P. GRATTAN.

MR. and MISS GRATTAN beg to inform the inhabitants of "Bombay" and its vicinity that the above Theatre will re-open on WEDNESDAY, 27th August 1862, with entirely new Scenery and Decorations.

The evening's Performance will commence with the admired Comedy in three Acts, entitled,

STILL WATERS RUN DEEP.

SPIDER DANCE.....MISS E. GRATTAN.

To conclude with the entirely new musical Burletta entitled, the

SWISS COTTAGE.

LIZETTE..... MISS E. P. GRATTAN.

(With the following Songs :—Over the Sea, Cigars and Cognac, Shells of the Ocean.)

NATZ LECKE..... MR. H. P. GRATTAN.

Dress Circle .....Rs. 4 | Stalls .. .. Rs. 3
2nd do..... " 2 | Pit ..... " 1

To commence at 8 o'clock P.M.

Tickets to be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office and *Times of India*.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE—My Brother, MR JAMES GAYNOR, will attend to the business carried on by me at No. 5, (not at No. 3, as of old) Forbes Street, during my temporary absence in England.

THOMAS GAYNOR.

14th July 1862.

N.B.—The New House is beautifully fitted up, and has Bath, Billiard, and Airy Bed-rooms.

Morning Papers filed. Charges as usual.

PUNJAB RAILWAY.
TO TIMBER CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to the 31st proximo, for the supply of two hundred tons of good sound Teak of the following dimensions, viz. :—

From 18 to 26 feet in length, and not less than 14 inches square.

The Timber to be delivered at the Mooltan Ghât at the Contractor's risk and expense.

R. W. STEVENS,
Agent.

Lahore, July 15, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company "Limited," will be held at Company's Office at Coorla, on SATURDAY the 30th inst., at half-past 3 o'clock P. M., when the accounts and proceedings of the Company will be laid before the Shareholders.

Bombay, 15th August 1862.

TO LET.

THE SPACIOUS AND AIRY APARTMENTS lately occupied by the "Baroda and Central India Railway Office," No. 7, Hornby Row. Apply below, at the premises.

TO LET.

ONE HOUSE in Love Lane, and a large and Commodious BUNGALOW in the Mount Road, Mazagon. Apply to

SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

TO LET.

WITH IMMEDIATE OCCUPATION.—The first and second Floors of an Office, in Rampart Row. For further particulars, apply to

LEGGATT & Co.,
3, Rampart Row.

Bombay, 15th May 1862.

TO LET,

FROM THE 1ST SEPTEMBER NEXT.—A Commodious and Airy Bungalow, situated at Middle Colaba, facing the Sea, and commanding an excellent view of the Malabar Hill, matted and papered, with a separate entrance, and Out-houses, with a Garden tastefully laid out with rare and lovely Plants, and with an excellent Fountain playing in the Compound. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co., House Agents, No. 2, Bell Lane, Fort.

FOR SALE.

A LARGE BEAUTIFUL BLACK NEWFOUNDLAND BITCH, quite young, has passed all the ordeals of a Bombay season, belonging to a Gentleman leaving the Presidency. She can be seen by giving three hours' previous notice. Apply to DOSSABHOY & BYRAMJEE & Co., Nesbit Lane, Fort.

Bombay, 14th August 1862.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

Sundries lately received.

GOLD PEN AND PENCIL HOLDERS.

Mordan's Gold Pen and Pencil Holders, combined, engine turned pattern with elegant bulb seal top ..... Rs. 64 0
Ditto with circular head ..... " 60 0

PLOTTING SCALES.

Boxwood Plotting Scales, set of six with offsets in a case ..... " 18 0
Ivory Plotting Scales, set of six with offsets in a case ..... " 40 0

CRAYON PAPER.

Imperial, crayon paper white, per quire ..... " 9 0

DRAWING MATERIALS.

Swan Table Brushes of 3 sizes large.....2, 4, 6 0
Ditto—Goose, Duck and Crowquill .....1 and 1 8

TRACING CLOTH.

The best, No. 6, 36 inch wide and 24 yards in each roll ..... " 22 0

COPYING PRESSES.

Mordan's best, large 4to complete with damping box, &c..... " 60 0
Ditto ——— foolscap ditto ..... " 80 0

LUND'S LETTER CLIPS.

A new patent of 2 patterns, ...8 annas and 1 0

PLAYING CARDS.

The best Mogul as usual 2 0

GILLOT'S STEEL PENS

In great variety Magnum Bonum, &c.

GUM BOTTLES.

Bushle's Air Tight, large size 3 8
Ditto small 2 8

INKSTANDS.

A considerable selection of cut glass Inks with hinge tops, by Mordan and others, from 3 inch to 1 inch .....
Glass Inks, with moveable covers, much approved, of sizes .....

FOILS, BOXING GLOVES, &c.

Foils Masks and Gloves set for 2 ..... 25 0
Boxing Gloves per pair 12 0

PEN MAKING MACHINES.

Rodgers Ebony handles .....Rs. 6, 7 0
Ditto Ivory handles 12 0

BLOTTING BOOKS.

For Clubs and Mess Tables, extra large covered with thick morrocco black covers and 2 pockets 14 0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

LOST.

A BUNDLE OF DOCUMENTS between the Fort and Khetwaddy. A handsome reward will be given to any who will bring the Documents to "A. B.," care of this Paper.

WANTED A WET NURSE.

FOR A CHILD about four months' old, to proceed to England Overland by an early Steamer. Address "W.," Office of this paper.

Bombay, 14th August 1862.

NOTICE.

VEHAR WATER SUPPLY, Tinned Lead, or Composition Pipe laid down.

For lengths of over 100 Feet.

½ Inch per foot ..... As. 12
¾ " " " ..... " 14

Meters not necessary for houses under Rs. 75 per month assessment.

Apply to

G. BURSTALL & Co.,
Chinchpoogly.

FOR SALE.

GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE. Large supplies from Messrs. F. GIESLER & Co. of London, expected immediately; orders for which will be registered by

W. NICOL & Co.

ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned. The following received from Messrs. J. COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.

PORT in Case containing..... 3 Dozen (Quarts.
Do. in Case containing..... 2 " (Pints.)
OLD TOM in Case containing... 1 "
WHISKEY in Case containing. 1 "

W. NICOL & Co

ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

Block and Grey's Claret in Case containing 1 doz. each.
Giesler's Moselle in Case containing..... 1 " "
Do. Brandy in Case containing..... 1 " "
Do. Eau de Cologne in Box containing ½ " "

W. NICOL & Co.

JUST RECEIVED.

BASS'S BEER in Quarts and Pints, in good order.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT,
Church Gate Street.

BEAUJOLAIS WINE.

A LIGHT SOUND BURGUNDY, price reduced to Rs. 15 per dozen. Apply to MR. CURSETJEE NOWROJEE, at Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

JUST RECEIVED.

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of the following celebrated Brandies in one dozen Cases :—

Ducemier's.
Brandebury Freres.
Hernozants.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

Church Gate.

FOR SALE.

RUCK, FENWICK & Co.'s SHERRY and PORT. BARTON & GUESTIER LENVILLE and BEYCHEVELLE CLARET, and RUINART PERE, and FILS CHAMPAGNE, just arrived.

MILNER & SON'S PATENT FIRE RESISTING SAFES.

Apply to CURSETJEE NOWROJEE, at the Godowns of Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.

Bombay, 6th May 1861.

MESSRS. GRAHAM & CO.'S PORT.

A CONSIGNMENT of the above, much superior to the usual quality, has just been landed from ship "Portland."

The brands are—
Crown—very rich and fruity.
EXmo—very fine, old, and mellow.
This Wine can be purchased only from Messrs. Jewanjee Eduljee's Sons, Medow Street, to whom all orders should be addressed.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

FOR SALE.—

Nathl. Johnston & Son's Claret No. 2 at Rs. 26 p dz.
Ditto Pints " " " 14 "
Ditto " No. 3 " 20 "
Ditto Pints " " 11 "
Ditto " No. 4 " 16 "

LEGGATT & Co.

MESSRS. GLEDSTANES, CONINGHAM & CO.

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public in the Bombay Presidency, that they have made arrangements for the regular supply of their WINES and SPIRITS through their Agents, MESSRS. LEGGATT & Co., Bombay, at whose Godowns they will in future be always procurable.

MESSRS. GLEDSTANES, CONINGHAM & Co. will continue to ship the same qualities of Wines and Spirits which have hitherto been in such extensive demand, and beg reference to the following list of those descriptions which have been found most suitable for consumption in India :—

LIST OF PRICES.

	Per Dozen.
Pale Sherry, White Seal, in 1 or 3 dozen cases	Rs. 20
Do. Do. Black "	25
Do. Do. Yellow "	29
Amontillado, Red "	32
Port Black "	28
Do. Pints "	15
Claret Blue "	29
Do. Leoville, Yellow "	39
Do. Chateau Margaux, Red Seal "	85
Champagne, Sparkling "	36
Do. do. 1st quality "	42
Sauterne "	30
Moselle "	30
Do. Sparkling "	36
Rhenish "	20
Pale Brandy "	30
Do. Do. very fine "	36
Gin, Old Tom "	18
Geneva "	33
Cherry Brandy, finest "	36
Do. do. Pints "	18

Liqueurs of finest qualities.

N. B.—Direct orders for Wines in Wood or Bottle and all kinds of Spirits and Liquors, will be promptly executed.

11, Regent Street, London, Jan. 1, 1862.

NOTICE.

FRESH Supplies of Wines, Spirits, &c., landed in good order Ex *Gowdavery*, *Defiance* and *Vittaras*.

Superior Holland Gin.
Dunbar's Porter in Quarts and Pints.
Tennant's ditto ditto ditto.
Bass's and Allsopp's Beer in Quarts and Pints.
Graham's and Wardell's Superior Sherry and Port Wine, in Quarts and Pints.
Page's Sherry Wine.
Booth's Old Tom.
Swaine and Sword's Old Tom.

Terms 5 per Cent discount, for Cash only. Apply to

S. D'ESPERANCE.

*** It is particularly requested that all communications *intended for me* should be addressed in MY NAME ALONE.

S. D'ESPERANCE, Agent.

24, Apollo Street.

WINES, SPIRITS, & BEER, PRICE LIST.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., confidently recommend a new Batch of Sherries and would beg to draw attention to their revised list of Wines, &c.

SHERRIES—

Black Seal	Amontillado	per dozen	Rs. 28
Bronze do.	Good Dinner Wines	"	" 24
White do.			
Brown do.			
Yellow do.			
MADEIRA, very old		"	" 42

PORT—

Black Seal—Matured Fruity	Quarts	"	" 28
Do. Do.	Pints	"	" 15
Red Seal	Quarts	"	" 24
Do. Do.	Pints	"	" 13

CLARET—

Chateux Margaux		"	" 34
Leoville		"	" 28
St. Julien		"	" 22
Medoc		"	" 16

CHAMPAGNE—

Superior quality	A. DePaul	Quarts	" " 40
Do.	A. DePaul	Pints	" " 21
Do.	J. C. Morizet	Quarts	" " 36
Do.	do.	Pints	" " 19

HOCK—

Sparkling and Still	Dembar & Jordan / Coblentz Rhine	per dozen	Rs. 38
MOSSELE do.	do.		
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE		"	" 21
TREACHER & Co.'s do.		"	" 18
CURACOA		"	" 42
MARASCHINO		"	" 40
SHERRY BRANDY		"	" 30

SPIRITS—

Brandies Rs. 18, 24, 30, 36		"	"
do.	Julius Robins (39 years old)	"	" 50
Rum	Five old Jamaica	"	" 20
CURACOA		"	"
Gin—Old Tom	Booth, London	"	"
Do.	Hollands in cases	"	"
WHISKEY	Glenlivat, Crabbie	"	" 21

BEERS AND STOUT.

Allopp's and Bass' Ale and Beer, English and Country bottled, just to hand in excellent condition.

GUINNESS' Dublin, BARCLAY and PERKINS' London, and TENNENTS' Stout and Porter, Pints and Quarts.

TREACHER & Co.

BOMBAY, POONA, KAMPTEE, KURRACHEE, AND KOTA KE

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,
28, MEDOW STREET.

CHEAP BOOKS.

	Rs.	A.
James, G. P. R.—Rizzio; or, the days of Mary Queen of Scots	1	8
James, G. P. R.—Heidelberg; a romance	1	2
(A supply of all James's works now near at hand.)		
The adventures of Hajji Baba in Ispahan	1	8
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Phillips, S.—Caleb Stukely. Illustrated	1	8
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The Marrying Man	1	8
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The life of a beauty. Ditto	1	8
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Author of E. Wyndham.—Two old men's tales	1	2
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———— Aubrey	1	8
———— Lady Evelyn	1	8
———— The Heiress of Haughton	1	8
———— Emilia Wyndham	1	8
———— Mount Sorel	1	2
———— The Wilmingtons	1	8
———— Lettice Arnold	1	2
———— Norman's bridge	1	8
———— Angela	1	8
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Smith, A.—Mont Blanc	1	8
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Hardwick, C.—A manual for the use of friendly Societies	2	0
Grant, Jas.—The phantom regiment	1	8
Raymond, G.—Drafts for acceptance	1	2
Tales, by S. Phillips	0	12
Coyne, J. S.—Young Frank's holidays, &c.	0	12
Southey, R.—Joan of Arc	0	12
Martin, W. C. L.—The Pig; how to choose, breed, &c.	0	12
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———— The Star Chamber	1	2
Abraham Lincoln, President U. S.	0	12
Mackay, C.—Voices from the crowd	0	12
Lemon, M.—A Christmas hamper	0	12
Sutton, A. G.—Favorite flowers, how to grow them	0	12
Russell, W. H.—Rifle clubs and volunteer corps	1	2
Billets and bivouacs; or military adventures	1	2
Blessington, Countess of.—Confessions of an elderly lady and gentleman	0	12
Beecher, Rev. H. W.—The Vices	0	12
The Berber; or the mountaineer of the Atlas	0	12
Kingsley, E. H.—Four phases of love	0	12
Edwards, A. B.—History of France	0	12
Lee, Eliza B.—Parthuia; or, the last days of Paganism	1	2
Ingoldsby, D.—The rubber of life	0	12
Memoirs of a Stomach. By a minister of the interior	0	12
Gerstaecker, F.—A Sailor's life	0	12
Trial and triumph	1	8
History of England in rhyme. By Peter Familias	1	2
Kingston, W. H.—The albatross	1	2
Lyons, Lady.—Lover upon trial	0	12
Rive's, Mrs. W.—Home and the world	1	2
Longfellow, H. W.—Miles Standish, and other Poems	0	12
Earp, G. B.—The Gold Colonies of Australia	0	12
Grey, Mrs.—The little wife	1	2
Howitt, Mary.—The heir of Wast Wayland	1	2
Webb, F. J.—The Garies and their friends	1	2
Wynn, O.—The ties of kindred	1	2
Career of an artful dodger	1	2
Trollope, Mrs.—Love and jealousy	1	8
Sinclair, Cath.—Holiday house, a book for the Young	1	2
Simmonds, P. L.—The Arctic regions	1	8
Willmott, Revd. R. A.—Pleasures, objects, and advantages of literature	0	12
Waters.—Kirke Webb, the privateer Captain	1	2
Winstanley, Mrs.—Shifting scenes in theatrical life	1	2
My Uncle the curate	1	8
Grathan, T. C.—The curse of the black lady	0	12
Irving, W.—Wolfert's Roost	0	12
The breach of promise. By author of "The Jilt," &c.	1	8
The bachelor of the Albany	1	8
Rodwell, G. H.—Old London bridge, &c.	1	8
Melincourt, with ten thousand a year	1	8
McIntosh, M. J.—Violet: or found at last	1	2
Crayon, G.—Bracebridge Hall	0	12
Walford, E.—Life of Prince Consort	0	12
Bede, C.—College life	0	12
Trollope, Mrs.—The Attractive Man	1	8
Cayley, G. J.—The brittle Roads of Spain	1	8
Warnford, Lieut.—Tales of the Slave Squadron	1	8
Scott, Sir W.—The Pirate	1	2
The Swiss family Robinson	1	2
Willis, N. P.—People I have Met	1	2
Ainsworth, W. H.—Ballads. Romantic, fantastical, and humorous	1	8
Castello, D.—The Millionaire; or Mincing-lane.	0	12
Taylor, H.—The bee-keeper's Manual	0	8
Livingstone's discoveries in Central Africa	1	12
Peninsula Scenes and Sketches	0	12
Smith, H. & J.—Rejected addresses	0	12
Brunton, Mrs.—Self Control	1	2
Coleman, W. S.—British Butterflies	0	12
Fern, Fanny.—Fern leaves from Fanny's portfolio	0	12
Stowe, H. B.—Uncle Tom and other Tales	0	12
Euphrates valley Route to India	1	2
Southey, R.—Thalaba the destroyer	1	2
Tit for tat; or American fixings of English humanity	1	2
Long, Lady C.—Sir Roland Ashton. A tale of the times	1	8
The Gold Worshippers, by author of "Whitefriars"	1	2
Power, T.—Cauth Malowny; or the last heir	1	8

	Rs.	A.
Downing, Mrs. H.—Remembrances of a monthly Nurse	1	2
Bowman, Anne.—Charade dramas for the drawing Room	0	12
Pallisen, J.—The solitary hunter; or sporting adventures in the prairies	1	2
Pardoe, Miss—The Confessions of a pretty woman	1	8
Levinge, Sir R. G. A.—Echoes from the backwoods	1	2
Tramp, T.—Tales of the trains	1	2
Oswyn, P.—Ernest Milwan	1	8
Young, Mrs.—Aldershot and all about it	0	12
Harland, M.—Moss-Side	0	12
Chadwick, S.—Poems of life	0	12
Morel, J. E.—Russia as it is	0	12
Moore, T.—Lalla Rookh	0	12
Martineau, H.—The hour and the Man	1	2
Ferrier, Miss.—The Inheritance	1	2
Dumas, A.—Catherine blum	0	12
Webe, C. W.—Old hecks the guide	1	2
Philosophers and Actresses	0	12
Acting proverbs: or drawing Room theatricals	0	12
Evans, A. J.—Beaulah	1	8
The fortunes of Perkin Warbeck	1	8
Scott, Sir W.—Select Poems	1	2
The Maid of Orleans. A Romantic chronicle	1	8
Christmas day; and how it was spent	0	12
Brunton, Mary.—Discipline	1	2
Mackay, C.—Longbeard, or the revolt of the Saxons	1	2
Emerson, R. W.—Representative Men	0	12
Half hours with foreign Authors	0	12
Paul, R.—"Patchwork:" embroidered with wit whim and fancy	0	12
Balzac, H. De.—Eugenie grandet	0	12
Laudon, Miss L. E.—Lady Anne Granard	1	2
Ware, W.—Pictures of European Capitals	0	12
Evans, Anne.—Usty; or settled for life	1	2
Wilson's Tales of the borders, vols. 5, 6, 7, and 19 each	1	2
Koch, C. W.—The Crimea, from Kerich to Perkop	0	12
Ward,—Mrs. Jasper Lyle, a tale of Kaferland	1	8
She would be a governess, a romantic tale	1	2
Lewis, M. G.—The bravo of Venice and the Castle of Oranto	1	2
Jerrold, W. B.—Disgrace to the family	1	8
Ainsworth, W. H.—Guy Fawkes	1	2
Poe, E. A.—Tales of Mystery, imagination, and humour and Poems	1	8
Sedgwick, Miss—Hope Leslie	1	2
Adventures of Willes the pilot	1	8
The Cossacks; or a medley in the Gittens family	1	2
Southey, R.—The life of Nelson	1	2
Scargill, W. P.—Rank and talent	1	2
Marryat, Capt.—Olla podrida	1	2
Shakespeare, W. Hawlet; prince of Denmark	0	12
Raynbird, W. and H.—Cattle; their breeds, Management and diseases	1	2
Emerson, R. W.—The Conduct of Life	0	12
The Holy tree, a winter Gift of Original prose and poetry	0	12
Lamartine, M.—Ballads and lyrical pieces	0	12
Grey, Mrs.—The Duke	1	2
Grattan, T. C.—Jacqueline of Holland	1	2
Brown, C. B.—Edgar huntley	0	12
Porter, A. M.—The recluse of Norway	1	2
Howitt, Mary.—Pictures of life	0	12
Warner, E.—The hills of the Shatemuc	1	2
Porter, A. M.—The Knight of St. John	1	2

28, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

BENE-ISRAEL SCHOOLS.

THE Annual Collection in behalf of the Bene-Israel Schools of the Free Church of Scotland's Mission will be made in the Esplanade Church,

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Friday, 22nd August 1862.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place	Term.	Rates.
London (Credits)	6 months' sight...	2s. 09/16d.
Do. Documents ...	Do. do. ...	2s.11/16d.
Do. Bank Rates ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 07/16d.
Calcutta	Sight	100½.
Madras	30 days' sight.....	100.
China	60 do. do.	Rs. 225 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
	Rs.		
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ p. cent.	92 with divd.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	72 do.
Agra P.-ak	500	7 do.	99 do.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 . do.	195 per cent.
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	7 do.
Mercantile Bank	250	5 do.	40½ do.
Central Bank of W. India	150	2½ do.	19 Dis.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company,Consolidated Shares	218.5.0	2½ do.	Rs. 8 Dis.
Do. New Shares.....	87.5.0	2½ do.	Rs. 10 do.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway	1,000	2½ do.	Nomi. [sh.
Hydraulic Press Company	4,000	350 p. sh.	Rs. 200 Dis. p.
Apollo Press Company ...	11,000	1,650 p. sh.	Rs. 22,000 p.sh.
Calabs Press Company	2,700	13 do.	Rs. 5,875 do.
Calabs Land Company	10,000	100 p. sh.	Rs. 14,500 do.
Elphinstone Land Company	6,000	200 p. sh.	Rs. 3,700 do.
Bombay Steam Navigation Company	500	32 do.	[ously. Rs. 125 per sh.
Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 do.	Par.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company.....	2,500	[p. ann. 450 p. sh.	Rs. 450 prem.
Victoria Spinning Co.....	5,000	.....	Nominal.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company	1500	.....	Rs. 225 Dis.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company	1,100	.....	Rs. 300 do.
Manekjee Petty's Spinning and Weaving Co..	550	.....	Rs. 150 do.
Tarrotie Mill Company...	4,000	.....	Nominal.
Bombay United Spinning Company.. .. .	4,500	.....	do.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	Nominal.
" Loan 1835-36	94½
" Loan 1842-43	
" Loan 1854-55	
New Five Per Cent. Loan	104½
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan	112½

PRICES OF BULLION &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-4
Bank of England Notes.....	Nominal.
Spanish Dollars	Rs. 240 Nominal
Carolus	,, 290 do.
Mexican Dollars.....	,, 225 do.
German Crowns.....	,, 213 do.
Five Franc Pieces.....	,, 205
Bar Silver	,, 106½
Gold Leaf	,, 16-6

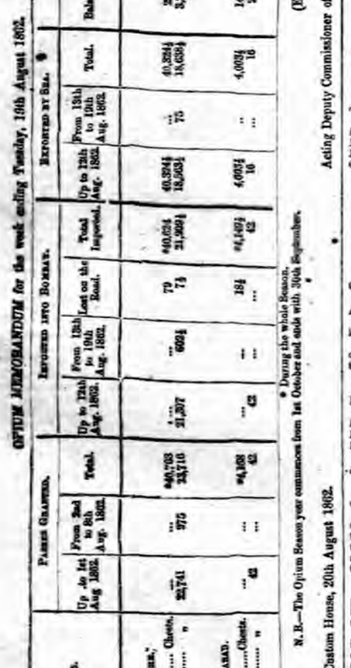
FREIGHTS.

Rates unchanged—Calcutta and back Rs. 20.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ready ...	21 10s.	0d. to £3 0s. 0d.
,, (Seeds)	£1 7s.	6d. to £1 10s. 0d.
To London (Cotton) ready.....	£2 0s.	0d. Nominal.
,, (Seeds).....	£2 0s.	0d. to £2 2s. 6d.
To Hull		
To China.....		No offers.
To Clyde.....		
To Calcutta		Rs. 9 to 10 per ton.

PRICES CURRENT (AUGUST 21st, 1862.)

COTTON at Colaba :		Per candy.
New Broach, ready	Rs.	380 to 385
New Surat	,,	382 to 387
New Dholleras, and Bhowngagar	,,	385 to 390
New Oomrawtee	,,	370 to 380
New Comptа	,,	380 to 383
New Dharwar Sawinnad	,,	500 to 510
New Dorace, and Nuggur	,,	365 to 375
New Veraval	,,	350 to 355
Khandeish	,,	355 to 360
New Perantooe	,,	355 to 360
New Accota	,,	385 to 390
New Mangalore	,,	355 to 360
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,615 to 1,620.		
SEEDS—Linseed, Cocconada...at Rs.		7-4 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat.....	,,	8-2 to 8-4 nominal.
Gingelly mixed (Black and White).....		36 to 37 nominal.
	,,	37 to 38 nominal.
Niger (Nominal)	,,	26 to 27



BANKS.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d.	per Rupee.
,, 4 do.	1s.	11⅞d.	,,
,, 3 do.	1s.	11⅝d.	,,
,, 2 do.	1s.	11⅜d.	,,
,, 1 do.	1s.	11⅛d.	,,
,, On demand	1s.	11⅛d.	,,
On Scotland do.	1s.	11⅛d.	,,
On Ireland do.	1s.		,,
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight	1s.	11⅛d.	,,

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account..... 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ¼ per cent. on amounts withdrawn 4 ,,
Deposits for 3 months ..... 5 ,,
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 6 ,,
Do. do. 12 do. .....

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such, and if in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ without charge.

Coin is likewise charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

BOMBAY, 14th May 1862. H. D. FERRIER, Acting Agent.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE..... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG and KOHLSBURGH.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned Establishments :—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK (IRELAND) (and Branches.)
THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and post of Government Paper, and LOANS are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d.	
,, 4 months' sight.....	1s.	11⅞d.	
,, 3 months' sight.....	1s.	11⅝d.	
,, 2 months' sight.....	1s.	11⅜d.	
,, 1 month's sight.....	1s.	11⅛d.	
,, On demand			
On Scotland	1s.	11⅛d.	
On Ireland			
Circular Notes.....	1s.	11⅛d.	

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ percent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for dispatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, in the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Kurrachee, (Mr. R. E. W. Baker, Manager,) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

JOHN CARDNO,
Bombay, 20th May 1862. Manager.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. ,, 6 ,, ,, 5 ,, ,,
Do. ,, 12 ,, ,, 6 ,, ,,

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s.	0d.	per Rupee.	
Ditto at 4 ditto 1s.	11d.	do.	
Ditto at 3 ditto 1s.	11⅛d.	do.	
Ditto at 2 ditto 1s.	11⅛d.	do.	
Ditto at 1 ditto 1s.	11⅛d.	do.	
Ditto sight ditto 1s.	11⅛d.	do.	

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business.....10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays.....10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 22nd May 1862. Manager.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand ; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are :—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d.	per Rupee.
,, 4 do.	1s.	11⅞d.	do.
,, 3 do.	1s.	11⅝d.	do.
,, 2 do.	1s.	11⅜d.	do.
,, 1 do.	1s.	11⅛d.	do.
,, on demand			
On Scotland do.	1s.	11⅛d.	do.
On Ireland do.			
On Paris, at 3 days' sight	1s.	11⅛d.	do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11¼d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards..... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ..... 4 ,, ,,
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 5 ,, ,,
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 ,, ,,

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms :—

If to be remitted through the Corporation .....Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.
Hours of business..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 1st May 1862.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Head Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid up Capital—£644,000.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz. :—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s.	0d.	per Rupee.	
4 Do. ..... at 1s.	11⅞d.	,,	
3 Do. ..... at 1s.	11⅝d.	,,	
2 Do. ..... at 1s.	11⅜d.	,,	
1 Do. ..... at 1s.	11⅛d.	,,	
On demand (Head Office) ..... at 1s.	11⅛d.	,,	

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on FIXED DEPOSITS, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 4 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 ,,
Do. 12 do. 6 ,,

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
May 2nd, 1862. Agent.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

DATE	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Aug. 21	Johnstone Castle(s)	Main	Surat 20 Aug.
	Freya	Major	Antwerp 6 May.

Departures.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	To.
Aug. 21	Victory	Stephens	London.
	Maharaj (s)	Kidder	Surat.
	Bates Family	Hogg	Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamer *Johnstone Castle*, from Surat.—Mr. D. Mackinnon ; Mr. Keir ; Mr. Brabazon and several natives.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per steamer *Maharaj*, to Surat.—130 natives.

Commenced Loading.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Ship *Bombay Merchant*, for Singapore.
Steamer *Scindian*, for Malabar Coast.
Steamer *Johnstone Castle*, for Kurrachee.

IMPORT MANIFESTS.

From Boston.

Ship *Star*.—1,170 tons Ice, 43 packages Glasware, 36 cases Clocks, 7 cases Painkiller, 100 cases Sarsaparilla, 30 cases Oil, 1,404 pieces Boards, 1 bundle Whips, 6 boxes Cider, 6 packages Carriages, 12 packages Merchandise.

From Mauritius.

Ship *Sea Lion*.—Cargo Ballast.
Ship *Amanstood Bynon*.—1 case Preserve, 6 cases Copying Press, 1 cask Claret.

From London.

Steamer *Indore*.—83 cases Wine, 280 cases Copper Sheets, 2 packages Preserves, 22 cases Cortins, 1 case Musical Boxes, 1 case Plateware, &c. chandise.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, 21ST AUGUST 1862.

For London.

Defiance.—240 bags Rapeseed, 360 cwt., Finlay Scott and Co. ; 100 packages Coffee, 1384 cwt., Dhunjee Natha and Co. ; 169 packages Coffee, 233 cwt. 1 qr. 1 lb., Dhurrumsey Jaitha.

Istamboul.—12 cases Olibanum, 25 cwt. 3 qrs. 12 lbs., Fazul Balloo.

For Liverpool.

Childwickbury.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Ruttigur Dowlutgur ; 60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Jairam Visram ; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Mooljee Dhunjee.

Zouave.—160 bales Cotton, 560 cwt., Meer Sassoon Moosy.

Mary Stenhouse.—45 bales Cotton, 157½ cwt., Heerjee Jaithsy 300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Dinshaw Manockjee.

Queen of the West.—110 bales Wool, 330 cwt., Nesserwanjee Manockjee ; 25 bales Rags, 87½ cwt., Jooma Natha.

North Grame.—120 bales Cotton, 420 cwt., Dhunjee Manock ; 25 bales Cotton, 87½ cwt., Souza Pinto and Co.

Thomas Mitchel.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Dinshaw Manockjee ; 300 bundles Linseed, 150 cwt., Khimjee Visram and Co.

Hurry Pudumsey.—150 bags Linseed, 225 cwt., loose Buffaloe Horns, 100 cwt., Ebraham Ramjee.

Negotiator.—76 bags Mustard Seed, 133 cwt., 313 bags Sursee Seed, 549½ cwt., Dewjee Mackaney.

Lord Raglan.—30 bales Cotton, 105 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy.

Bates Family.—360 bales Cotton, 1,260 cwt., M. Rogers and Co.

Zeluta.—1 bale Cotton, 3½ cwt., Bapoo Visram.

Hunter Castle.—4 bales Cotton, 14 cwt., Khetsey Dhurrumsey.

For Singapore.

Bombay Merchant.—2 packages Sellarus, 8½ cwt., B. David.

For Calcutta.

Maria Gray.—66 boxes Country Soap, 38 cwt. 2 qrs. 12 lbs., 3 casks Grease, 13 cwt. 3 qrs. 16 lbs., G. Burstall and Co.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[s.i. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

955 Defiance, Galloway—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c.l. Aug. 12)
FOR LONDON VIA CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.
1310 Istamboul, Dauclar—Jehanghir N. Wadia. (c.l. May 10)
FOR COCHIN AND CONSIGNED.
413 Euphrates, Cowen
FOR LIVERPOOL.
886 Bucton Castle—G. S. King & Co. (c. l. July 10)
668 Celuta, Hayes—Coupland & Co. (c. l. August 2)
1046 Childwickbury—Martin Young & Co. (c. l. June 5)
1120 Contest, Jennings—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. July 18)
1325 Eurcolydon, Wright—Martin, Young & Co. (c. l. Aug.)
875 Egeria, Storey—John Clover Co. (c. l. Aug. 7.)
1154 Forest Rights, Thomson—Grey & Co. (c. l. July 16)
1124 Golconda, Dais—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. July 5)
1218 Harvey Paddemsay—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. Aug. 8)
1904 Lord Raglan, Curren—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. July 12)
1242 Mary Stenhouse, Finlay—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. July 22)
1017 Negotiator, Hawkins—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. Aug. 15)
1001 North Grame, Bale—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. July 28)
1569 Oriental, Hill—Cursetjee Jemsetjee & Co. (c. l. July 29)
1435 Queen of the West—Rennie, Scovell & Co (c. l. July 23)
578 Thomas Mitchell—W. & A. Graham & Co. (c. l. Aug. 7)
632 Veritas, Carry—E. Latham & Co.
1220 Zouave, Griffiths—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. July 10)
FOR HAVRE.
553 Daylight, Smith—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. July 30)
FOR MANILLA.
1060 Cariboo, Cameron—Lawrence & Co.
810 Shaftesbury, Benson—J. Tanner & Co.
FOR AKYAB.
716 Nile, Young—W. and A. Graham & Co.
FOR ADEN AND SUEZ.
960 Benares, Wright—W. Nicol & Co.'s.
FOR HONGKONG.
696 Coleroon, Hale—Remington & Co.
854 Dora, Rose—J. P. Cornforth & Co. (c. l. July 16)
419 Nanding, (s) Gibson—David Sassoon & Co.
FOR SINGAPORE.
387 Godavery, Perrand—S. Tvabjee & Co.
FOR CHINA.
907 Emeu, Remoldson—P. and O. Co.'s.
FOR CALCUTTA.
502 Chatham, Thurtell—D. H. Cama & Co.
524 Maria Gray, P. L. Jones—M. A. M. Khan. (c. l. Aug. 4)
327 Prince of Wales, Nacoda—H. J. Aoudin. (c. l. May 12)
863 Tenzer, John Shaw—P. Manomel Seelick (c. l. Aug. 8)
FOR CALCUTTA VIA COAST.
609 Fazel Bhary, Nacoda—Hajee Ebhram. (c. l. July 17)
FOR KURRACHEE.
300 Champion, Owen—Jewraz Sazen. (c. l. July 18)
409 Corings (s), Calder—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Aug. 15)
FOR MAURITIUS.
620 Hyderee, Stephenson—H. M. A. H. Carim.
250 Nassry, Nacoda—L. Samjee. (c. l. July 7)
FOR COLOMBO.
155 Keerata Roodeen—Ebraham Bhiceejee Khan. (c. l. Aug. 4)
FOR MAULMAIN.
502 Sea Lion, Alexander—D. P. Bramhall.
783 Victoria, Sanderson, John Clover & Co.
NOT FIXED.
672 Ally, Shepherd—H. E. Cadoo.
435 Alice Maud, Gibbs—S. Tvabjee & Co.
307 Artemise, Nacoda—Cassim Nana.
290 Ararat, Nacoda—H. M. A. Lutiff
97 Amundsod, Braman, L. D. Pasa—H. A. L. Cadoo.
965 Arratoon Apear, H. De Smidh—David Sassoon & Co.
501 Bombay Merchant, Gwyer—Heerjee Arut.
559 Bamorah Merchant, Richards—H. J. S. Deena.
293 Bardle Frere, Nacoda—Hajee Esmail Sidick.
1006 Cadueus, Holt—W. Nicol & Co.
457 City of Poona, Nacoda.
1278 Celestial Empire, Murray—M. N. Bhowanggar.
1360 Countess of Elgin, Abbott—Dirom, Hunter & Co.
270 Ellesmere, Anderson—W. Nicol & Co. (laid up)
445 Fazel Currim, Nacoda.
834 Forest Queen, Balch—Wallace & Co.
310 Futtay Sultan, Nacoda—H. E. Jesub.
1069 Glen Isla, Poyntz.—H. M. Sidik.
1328 Hahneman, Phillips—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1354 Herefordshire, Escott—Ewart Latham & Co.
857 Indore (s) Jarman .... (c. l. M. S. N. Co.
865 Lady Havelock, O'Neill—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1306 Inkerman, Grant—Coupland & Co.
1000 Iskunersha.
511 Lady Frankland, Nacoda—Jairaz Fazel & Co.
1286 Lancastrian, Pearson—George S. King & Co.
30 Mahomed Bux, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee.
499 Nadershah, Nacoda—Gopaldass Mowjee.
109 Nassrool Hamed, Nacoda—M. Husein.
291 Nurbuilda—Curseondass Vurzdass.
1233 Norwood, Stapelton—John Clover & Co.
1008 Peerless, Myor.—Ewart Latham & Co.
159 Royal Victoria, Nacoda—Dinshaw Bhickajee Khan.
919 Rowantree, Lewis—Lyon Brothers & Co.
1131 Sir Edward Perry, Jenkins.
1090 Sir John Lawrence, Sinclair—B. & A. Hormusjee.
460 Scindian, (s), Mason—B. S. N. & Co.
599 Star, Thomas—E. Reynell & Co.
543 Surye, Webb.—Abdula Anjee Alarukia.
407 Vaillant Basque, Le Mert—Volkart Brothers.(putin leaky)
1131 War Cloud, MacKay—Rennie, Scovell & Co.

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

1200 Ganges, H. Wilkinson.
1600 Pottinger. (Laid up.)

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

400	Ark	March 18
731	Brandon, Umfreville ...	
936	City of Carlisle, Pentreath.	July 16
783	Clyde, Jourdain .....E. Bates & Co.	
1192	Cospatrick, Elmslie.....W. Nicol & Co.	
766	Coromandel, Thompson...	July 7
501	Caroline Agnes, Overstone.	
558	Duke of Northumberland, Brown.	
1047	Daniel Rankin, Rankin.	
825	Eloisa, Philpot.....	
766	Empress of India, Thompson.R. Scovell & Co.	June 30
1057	Glentanner, Veale ..... Ewart, Latham & Co.	June 12
810	Gosforth, Shaw..... Grey & Co.	
	General Havelock, Spowart.	
1112	Her Majesty, Seymour	
1108	James Smith, Calhoun... W. & A. Graham & Co.	May 5
678	Lady McDonald, Brassell.. John Tanner & Co.	
541	Naval Brigade, McEwen.. D. H. Cama & Co.	June 20
976	Queen of England, Oates. Ewart, Latham & Co.	
694	Robert Ritson, Brough....	
870	Sydney Eggers, Pitcairn.	June 15
847	Talbot, Spencer.....Grey & Co.	June 15
962	Tybumia, Cook	May 19
940	Wings of the Wind, Whyle Forbes & Co.	May 15
1074	Windsor Castle, Pryce...Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
	FROM LIVERPOOL.	
1133	Admiral Lyons, Thompson. Lyon Brothers.	June 25
1287	Annot Lyle, Shaw.....	June 18
700	Birkby, Purdy .....B. & A. Hormusjee.	June 11
1006	Clarger, Smyth ..... Rennie, Scovell & Co.	July 19
	Dalhousie, Hawkins.	July 5
1094	Elizabeth Fry, Sarjeant	April 19
1134	Epaminondas	June 15
1342	Fanny Forsyth, Gillon—E. Bates & Co.	
870	Fanny Maud, Pitcairn ...	
1393	Flying Venus, Withycombe—E. Bates & Co.	
1249	G. H. Holt, Robinson ...	May 17
974	Glen Monarch, Lewis ...Laurence & Co.	May 19
1064	Hermonides, Morgan.....Ewart Latham & Co.	June 19
848	Helen Douglas, McDougall.	
1818	Hewlett, Verril..... Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	May 20
992	Indian Queen	

Lieut. D. L. Duval.
Lieut. E. R. May.
Lieut. C. P. Georges.
Mr. J. Strong, Mate.
No. 133.—Mr. M. B. Williams, Purser, is allowed a furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate.
No. 134.—The following temporary arrangements and appointments are confirmed :—

By the Commander in-Chief of the Indian Navy.

Mr. H. J. Arabin, Acting Lieut. of the *Auckland*, to be Store Accountant of that Vessel from the 4th April 1861, vice Lieut. C. Lloyd.
Lieut. Brazier, of the *Ajdaha*, to the Command of the *Prince Arthur*, from the 17th July 1862.
Lieut. H. Carey, of the *Auckland*, to the Command of that Vessel, from the 12th July 1862, vice Commander Fraser proceeded to Europe.
Mr. F. L. Seaton, Mate, having returned from England, to be Acting Lieut. of the *Ajdaha*, on the 18th July 1862, to fill a vacancy.
Mr. Hewison, Mate, of the *Berenice*, to be Store Accountant of that Vessel from the 21st July 1862, vice Mr. Loraine, Mate, relieved.
Acting Lieutenant D'Arcy, of the *Auckland*, to be Acting Lieutenant of the *Feroze*, from the 21st July 1862, to fill a vacancy.
Acting Lieutenant Beddome, of the *Auckland*, to be Acting Lieutenant of the *Feroze*, from the 21st July 1862, to fill a vacancy.
Lieutenant Clitty, Commanding the *Victoria*, to command the *Berenice*, from the 21st July 1862, vice Lieutenant Holt transferred to the *Ajdaha*.
With reference to Government General Order No. 74, of the 2nd June 1862, Acting Assistant Surgeon Hammond is allowed an extension of leave for one month, to enable him to proceed to the Presidency and Deccan, on medical certificate.

Persian Gulf Squadron Orders.

Lieutenant A. DeBelin, of the *Falkland*, to the Command of the *Elphinstone*, from the 23rd May 1862, vice Lieutenant Etheridge, proceeding to Bombay on medical certificate.
Assistant Surgeon Wood, Civil Surgeon of the Bushire Residency, to afford medical aid to the Officers and Crew of the *Elphinstone*, from 7th to 21st May 1862.
Lieutenant Yates, of the *Falkland*, to the charge of the Schooner *Georgiana*, from the

out to be rather too small, and more new capital has to be provided."

The reasoning here is, as Mr. Laing justly says, obvious. Illustration on illustration might be given, but nothing could make the matter plainer. Mr. Laing applies two tests to show the nominal character of this charge. The first is 'suppose the rate of exchange in account had been fixed at 2*s.* 2*d.* instead of at 1*s.* 10*d.* for the rupee, would the excess of 458,000*l.* which would have resulted have been fairly available as a receipt in current revenue; and if not, how can its exact counterpart be a charge'? The other test is—'how can that be a charge on the revenue of the year, which has certainly not been paid in the course of the year, and which, as certainly, is owing to no one at its conclusion?' To this latter test he appeals with the more confidence, 'because in no estimate or account from England has this sum ever been entered as a charge to be paid there, or included in any demand for remittances; and it is quite certain that no one claims it in India.' If the 458,000*l.* has been paid in India, it has been disbursed, says Mr. Laing, from the cash balances, which still show a surplus of incomings over outgoings; and it would have been a blunder of the first magnitude to charge a second time against current revenue, what had been already paid as capital out of surplus. The conclusion of the whole matter is this:—"I certainly do not owe the money at the close of the year, for no one claims it; either it is a purely nominal charge, or, if it be a real charge, I have paid 458,000*l.* on capital account out of cash balances which still show a surplus, and the real surplus on revenue account is therefore 458,000*l.* more than I have estimated it." Mr. Laing is right. The charge is a purely nominal one. If it is to be entered at all, its only proper place evidently is against railway capital. It has nothing to do in the Indian revenue accounts; and Sir Charles Wood in obstinately persisting to make it a charge against revenue is either grossly ignorant of mercantile accounts, or is designedly cooking the Indian accounts. That such an item has been included in some previous public accounts is no reason in the world why it should continue to be included, if it be an error thus to include it. As Lord Bacon says:—"The worst of errors is the apotheosis of error."

KATTYWAR.

(From a Correspondent.)

In the present state of Kattywar it behoves Government, I am of opinion, not only that a new management should be made as to the carrying on affairs in the Agency and introducing the Sind system of Assistants, at least making notes in English of cases that come before them even if they do not record the whole proceedings, but that they should look into how affairs are carried on by each chief and see how each and every one of them does manage his own affairs; for there are several cases of zoolum now committed (though I am not prepared to say by the Chiefs themselves, but by the Karkoons, &c., in whose hands every thing is almost entirely left by the whole of them), which lead to men who have hitherto led decent and respectable lives being driven to go out on Bahir Watty (or Outlawry), and among others not the least reason for this crime being committed by many people is owing to encroachments being made or attempted to be made on the gerass or tenure of land held by them.

It is well known that Colonel Walker in the year A.D. 1807 or thereabouts on his coming to this part of the world settled that matters should remain as he then found them, and it is from that date that all arrangements in the province are supposed to hold, in fact any complaint of anything prior to that date is not listened to. I would then suggest that Government enquire into all grants of gerass at once, and where, since that date no alteration has been made in the written agreement with the mutual consent of the parties, let the chiefs be told that the gerass must be held by the Grassia on the terms as it stood at that time, unless since that any decision has been given in any disputes by the Political Agent, when of course affairs must remain as he has determined, at the same time the chief to be warned that any case of interference in the gerasses of their people will be visited with the severe displeasure of Government, by their either enforcing a fine or curtailing his powers should such be found necessary.

Let all new arrangements that have been entered into between the different parties be investigated, and, if found correct, that no pressure was used to enforce agreement to the arrangement be at once confirmed.

Wherever a grant of a gerass has been made and no distinct terms laid down as to the rights of that gerass, the case to be decided according to what was the custom at that time of Col. Walker's settlement, or if that can not be properly ascertained, then according to whatever can be proved to have been the custom for the furthest time back nearest approaching to Col. Walker's settlement.

All Grassias to be distinctly warned that any who may after this settlement go out on Bahir Watty will be liable to have their gerass confiscated, the chief at the same time being told that should it be found that the man has been tyrannised over by him or any of his people, and that he has not listened to the man's complaint, that Government will itself appropriate the land of the said Grassia.

A proclamation to be issued that all now out on Bahir Watty are to come in by a certain date and give themselves up to Government with a view of having their cases investigated and settled, failing which they will be liable to have their gerass confiscated, and any one after that date who may bring them in either dead or alive will be rewarded.

I am aware that many people will say that this is entirely against the non-interference system, and that the chiefs of this province being independent we have no right to do anything of this sort. I am not, however, prepared to admit that these people are so independent as it may be wished to make. They are one and all tributary to the British Government and their subjects have all the right of appeal to it in certain cases. Government therefore I say has a right to dictate to them what they are to do for the better Government of their country and to act upon the principle that prevention is better than cure, and it is absurd to suppose that we are merely to draw our tribute and afford no kind of protection to the people from their different chiefs. We have now been the supreme power in this province for about fifty years, and what may I ask have we done for the good of the people. I answer little or nothing, and if things go on as they now do if we remain here for fifty times 50 years we are never likely to do any good. There are cases now that have been awaiting for investigation and decision for 30 years and perhaps more, many for 15 and 20 and yet no decision is given, they are spun out by the Dewans and Vakeels with a view of at last wearying out the patience of the plaintiff, so that he may be made to agree to any thing, looking upon it as hopeless ever having his case settled by Government for him. Again too, at present so little is the decision of the Agent cared for that his order is never obeyed without great delay, and most likely reference having to be again made to him when the Vakeel will open up some kind of new argument, and carrying on the case for I know not how long. Why the Agents hitherto have allowed this sort of thing it is hard to say, but it has been so, I believe, and it is high time that it should be put a stop to, and every chief told that an order from Government or its Agent must be implicitly and without delay obeyed and carried out, failing which Government will adopt such measures as it may think proper. The chiefs doubtless would not like an arrangement of this kind, but that the people of the country would there can be no doubt.

With a view to encouraging the chiefs to take an interest in their own affairs and not to leave them as they now do in the hands of agents, let Government inform them that any chief whom the agent may bring to the notice of Government as managing his own affairs well and with justice, and who adopts new and better ways in the management of his country in introducing the making of roads, bunds, &c. &c. will meet with every encouragement from Government in the way of assistance and remission of tribute.

I would also suggest the introduction of fairs being held, and rewards being given for the best horses, cotton, &c. &c.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

SIXTH MEETING OF SECOND SESSION OF 1862.

POONA, 20*th August* 1862.

Present:—His Excellency Sir H. B. FRERE, K.C.B., Presiding.

His Excellency Sir W. R. MANSFIELD, K.C.B.

Honorable MR. FRERE,
" MR. INVERARITY,
" MR. LEWIS,
" MR. TRISTRAM,
" MR. ROBERTSON,
" MR. SCOTT,
" MR. RUSTOMJEE J. JEEJEEBHOY,
" MR. MADHOWROW VITTUL VINCHOORKUR,
" MR. JUGGONATH SUNKERSETT,

and Mr. Deputy Secretary BAYLEY.

The Council met at 11 o'clock the hour fixed by His Excellency the Governor.

The following was the list of business:—

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

1. A Bill to amend Section 45 Clause I of Regulation XIII. of 1827. Further Report of Select Committee to be presented and considered.

2. A Bill for amending the Law relating to the Small Cause Court at Kurrachee. Report of Select Committee to be considered.

3. A Bill to abate the nuisance arising from the smoke of furnaces in the Islands of Bombay and Colaba. Report of Select Committee to be presented.

4. A Bill for further amending Act XXVI. of 1850. Report of Select Committee to be presented.

5. A Bill for making better provision for the care of the persons and property of Minors in the Presidency of Bombay. Report of Select Committee to be presented.

6. A Bill to promote the construction of Lines of communication as Feeders to Railways, High Roads, Navigable Rivers, and Canals. First Reading.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

1. The Honorable Mr. Frere, on consideration of the Report of the Select Committee on "a Bill for amending the Law relating to the Small Cause Court at Kurrachee," to move by way of amendment.

That the first Section stand in the form in which it originally stood, and that the following Section be added to the Bill.

Section VI. Words in the singular numbers, and words in the masculine gender shall be understood to include several persons, as well as one person, and females as well as males, unless there be something in the context repugnant to such construction.

2. The Honorable Mr. Inverarity on consideration of the Report of the Select Committee on "a Bill for amending the Law relating to the Small Cause Court at Kurrachee," to move that the following Section be inserted in the Bill, as amended by the Select Committee, and that the 4th and 5th Sections of the said amended Bill stand respectively the 5th and 6th Section thereof.

IV. *Deputy Clerks may be appointed.*—There may be appointed one or more Deputies to the Clerk of the said Court as occasion may require, and such Deputy Clerks may perform all or any of the duties of the Clerk of the Court as the Court may direct.

The following report of the 3rd Select Committee appointed to recousider and report on a Bill to amend Section 45 Clause I. of Regulation XIII. of 1827, and the amendment of the Honorable Mr. Inverarity which had been agreed to at the last Meeting of Council was first considered.

The Select Committee having considered the Further Report of the Select Committee, and the Honorable Mr. Inverarity's amendment recommended that the Bill to amend Section 45 Clause I of Regulation XIII. of 1827 stand as follows:—

A Bill to amend Section 45 Clause I of Regulation XIII. of 1827.

Whereas it is provided amongst other things by Section 45 of Regulation XIII. of 1827, that Prisoners sentenced to hard labor, transportation, or death, shall be secured with fetters. And whereas it is expedient to modify the said Regulation: It is enacted as follows:—

I. *Prisoners sentenced to hard labour may be secured with fetters at discretion of Sessions Judge or other Officer in charge, but only when necessary for maintenance of discipline.* Prisoners sentenced to hard labour, rigorous imprisonment, transportation, penal servitude or death, shall at the discretion of the Sessions Judge or other Officer in charge of the Jail be secured with fetters, handcuffs, or stocks, it being understood that such means of restraint are to be imposed as a necessity only for the maintenance of discipline and security against the escape of Prisoners and not as a part of the punishment. The same means of restraint may when it is necessary be applied to other Prisoners.

II. *British born subjects sentenced to hard labor, rigorous imprisonment penal servitude or death not to be secured with fetters.*—Provided always that British born subjects sentenced to hard labor, rigorous imprisonment, penal servitude or death, shall not be secured with fetters, excepting when it may be urgently necessary so to secure them for the discipline of the Jail or the prevention of violent or dangerous behaviour.

W. R. MANSFIELD.
J. D. INVERARITY.
A. D. ROBERTSON.
M. H. SCOTT.
JUGGONATH SUNKERSETT.

15th August 1862.

The Advocate General considered the 2nd Section of the Bill unnecessary as he thought the 1st Section sufficiently provided for the object in view.

The Commander-in-Chief was of opinion that it was very necessary, as the object was to make a distinction between the natives of this country and Europeans who should not be affected by any law which did not affect them in England. The Hon'ble Mr. Frere concurred with His Excellency and saw a great difference between the two sections.

The Bill was then agreed to and read a second time and passed.

The Report of the Select Committee on the Bill for amending the Law relating to the Small Cause Court at Kurrachee was next considered. The amendment proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Frere (see Notices of motion) was rejected by the Council who did not consider it necessary. The amendment of the Hon'ble Mr. Inverarity was after some little discussion unanimously carried and the additional Section proposed to be added to the Bill was added accordingly. The second reading of the Bill was deferred to the next Meeting of Council.

The consideration of the Report of the Select Committee appointed to consider and report on a Bill to abate the nuisance arising from the smoke of Furnaces in the Islands of Bombay and Colaba was postponed till the next Meeting, as the time required by the Rules had not elapsed since the Report had been furnished to the Members. Mr. Tristram explained that the Select Committee had slightly altered the Bill as it originally stood, and he at the same time stated that he proposed to extend the time from 1st August 1863 to 1st January 1864 as the date from which the Act is to have effect, as sufficient time will not be given to enable parties to conform to the provisions of the Act. The consideration of the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill for further amending Act XXVI. of 1850 was also deferred to the next Meeting of Council for the same reason that the Report of the Committee on the Smoke Nuisance Bill was postponed.

Mr. Juggonath Sunkersett said that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to make better provision for the care of the persons and property of Minors which was to have been presented was not quite ready, and requested that the time allowed by the Council to make the Report be extended till the next Meeting. The Council granted the extension of time asked for.

Mr. Scott then introduced the Bill to promote the construction of lines of communication as Feeders to Railways, High Roads, Navigable Rivers and Canals. He did not think it necessary to say anything about the reasons given for bringing in the Bill as those reasons were before the Members and the public. He hoped that the provisions of the Act when passed would be taken advantage of especially by those who most complained of want of means of communication in the interior. He moved that the Bill be read a first time and referred to a Select Committee as follows:—

Honorable Mr. Inverarity, Honorable Mr. Robertson, Honorable Mr. Tristram, Honorable Mr. Juggonath Sunkersett, and himself.

Mr. Scott's motion was unanimously carried.

There being no other business before the Council, the President adjourned it to Wednesday next the 27th inst., at 3 o'clock P.M.

INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

MADRAS, 21*st Aug.* 10-5 A.M.

THE Steamer *Bengal* anchored from Suez.

MADRAS, 21*st August* 4-30 P.M.

THE Steamer *Bengal* sailed for Calcutta.

THE *Dora*, 810 tons, and *Coleroon* 696 tons, have been taken up for the conveyance of troops to China. The *Dora*, a splendid ship well known in the China trade for her extraordinary fast passages is ready for sea, and the *Coleroon* also a fine clipper ship will be ready in a day or two. The promptitude with which ships have been selected for this service, considering that the Tenders were only sent in yesterday, reflects great credit upon the government officials.

THE Judges of the Nizamut Adawlut have confirmed the sentence of death, passed by the Sessions Judge of Cawnpore, on Pandoorung Rao, *alias* the Rao Sahib; the conviction having been confirmed in all the five cases.

We have submitted an application for copies of the judgments, which we hope to publish on Tuesday.—*Delhi Gazette, Aug.* 16.

BY the Admiralty arrangements for the naval occupation of the Indian and neighbouring seas, consequent upon the abolition of the late Company's Indian Navy, we are likely in future to see something more of the Royal Navy here than has hitherto been the case. There has been an order sent out appointing a Special Commodore for the Indian station, and the officer nominated to the command; Captain Lord John Hay, who commanded H. M.'s ship *Odin* during the late China war, will hoist his broad pendant as second in command of the India and China naval force, with, as we understand, Calcutta, as head quarters. The royal naval force will, simultaneously with this arrangement, be considerably augmented in the Indian Seas and the Persian Gulf. We believe that Commodore Hay is expected shortly in Calcutta, to confer with the Indian Government regarding the general arrangements consequent upon this transfer.—*Englishman, August* 11.

LOCAL.

THEATRE ROYAL.—We are requested to announce that in consequence of the improvements of the Theatre not having been completed, the performance advertised for Saturday has been unavoidably postponed until Wednesday the 27th instant, when we hope to see a bumper-house patronising the Grattans.

FROM Petta-Wada, Talooka Kolwan, we hear, under date 17th August, that "some of the Ghaut people sent Chupattee cakes into the Koncan by Pend, with the order that twenty-seven others should be prepared and sent to the adjacent villages. This has spread throughout the whole Zillah. A great many people are terrified, thinking that some terrible noise will be produced."

A PRIVATE letter from Poona states that two hundred and fifty natives and a large number of European ladies and gentlemen were invited to the Governor's Durbar on Wednesday evening. We have not heard whether any native ladies were invited or were present; but we have heard that Lady Frere intends to make an effort in this way to bring about some social intercourse between the ladies of the two nations, a most desirable object.

WE have pleasure in inserting the following note, which has been handed to us for that purpose by the compilers of the work referred to in it.

Opinion of the Rev. Dr. Wilson on the new English and Gujarati Dictionary.

Bombay, 21st Aug. 1862.

TO MR. JAVHERILAL UMIASHANKAR.

MY DEAR MR. JAVHERILAL,—I have gone over a considerable portion of the "Compendium of (the) English and Gujarati Dictionary," prepared by yourself and Messrs. Tribhuvandas and Moteram. Many of the words appear to me to be appropriately and correctly rendered in it, while a considerable number of them are capable of more accurate explanation and translations than those you have given to them. The measure of success you have experienced enables me freely to recommend your book to general use where it is needed. Your knowledge of sanskrit, I am glad to see, has enabled you to surmount some difficulties which are encountered in works of this character. Get this edition just into circulation as fast as you can, and out with another, thoroughly revised, without loss of time.—Yours very truly,

JOHN WILSON.

WE notice that the health of the Town has not improved during the last week. The casualties from cholera are somwhat higher; while the deaths from fever have decreased. The total number of deaths during the past week amounts to 267 against the same number of the preceding week; thus showing no change in the state of the public health, the mean of corresponding weeks in the last ten years shewing that the number of casualties are 16 above the average. The following is a classified table of the casualties:—

EUROPEANS:	
Cholera	1
Other diseases	2
INDO-EUROPEANS:	
Cholera	0
Fever	0
Other diseases	0
HINDOOS:	
Cholera	16
Small-pox	2
Fever	92
Other diseases	59
MUSSULMANS:	
Cholera	6
Small-pox	0
Fever	40
Other diseases	18
PARSEES:	
Cholera	0
Fever	10
Other diseases	13
JEWS:	
Cholera	0
Other diseases	0
NATIVE-CHRISTIANS:	
Cholera	1
Other diseases	4
NEGRO-AFRICANS:	
Cholera	0
Other diseases	3
UNKNOWN RACE:	
Cholera	0
Other diseases	0

SUMMARY OF CHIEF DISEASES.

	deaths.	mean.
Small-pox	2	2
Cholera	24	14
Measles	1	1
Fever	144	125
Nervous system	9	12
Respiratory system	15	21
Vascular system	0	0
Alimentary system	35	33
Cachexy	34	25

THE STEAMER "INDORE."—There is now in our harbour a splendid specimen of Naval architecture in the clipper screw Steamer *Indore* just arrived from London. This beautiful vessel was built by the eminent ship building firm G. J. Mare & Co. of Milwall, London, whose reputation as ship builders is world wide. She is commanded by Captain Jarman, a gentleman well known for his nautical experience. The *Indore* is the first of a series of six ships intended for the China trade under the management of a Parsee Company. She is of immense length, with flush deck, engines of the latest improvement, and her saloon and cabins are luxuriantly and comfortably fitted up, every provision being made for the wants of passengers. We hail with great pleasure the arrival of this vessel as we shall her sister ships, and wish her enterprising owners a profitable result. A visit to this splendid vessel will amply repay all visitors who will find in its present Captain a fine sailor and a gentleman.

AMONGST other products to which speculators in this country desirous of realising highly remunerative profits would do well to turn their attention just now is tobacco; for the Spanish Government Authorities at Manilla are determined to carry their measures of monopoly, and their seriously enhanced rates, to such an extent as will render it necessary for the British consumer soon to look for another market. Excellent tobacco can be grown in India and its dependencies; and with some care devoted to manufacture, cigars could be made which would soon render us independent of the Spanish colonies as regards this now indispensable luxury which, by the new Manilla regulations, will soon be only enjoyable here at a very enhanced cost.—*Englishman, August* 11.

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 A.M., 20*th August* 1862.

BROACH.—Overcast with clouds. S. W.
BULSAR.—Cloudy S. W. variable. Ther. 70.
CANNANORE.—Rainy N. E.
GALLE.—Light winds and fine day. Ther. 81.
GOA.—Rainy W. N. W. strong.
KOLAPORE.—Rainy S. W. variable.
MADRAS.—Fine S. W. Ther. 84.
PAUMBEN.—Fair. Ther. 86.
SURAT.—Cloudy cool W. S. W. moderate.

At 9 A.M., 21*st August*, 1862.

BROACH.—Overcast S. W. Ther. 68.
BULSAR.—S. E. light.
CANNANORE.—Cloudy N. E.
COCHIN.—Rainy Ther. 79.
GALLE.—Cloudy. Ther. 82.
GOA.—Clear and hot. W. light.
KOLAPORE.—Rainy S. W.
MADRAS.—Fine S. W. Ther. 83.
PAUMBEN.—Fair. Ther. 86.
SURAT.—Rainy W. S. W.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

Notice is hereby given that the petitions of the several Persons hereunder named and described have been presented to the Court for the relief of Insolvent debtors, Bombay, praying, respectively, for the benefit of the Act made and passed in the eleventh year of Victoria, Chapter XXI.:—

Ebdool Rahimon Essack, unemployed; Memon Oosman Mahomed, Joosub Mahomed, Hoorbace widow, and Hanipha woman, the first two are dealers in old embroidered clothes, and the fourth a courtezan; date of petitions filed, 6th August 1862.

Gungaram Mulleeram, fruit and onion seller; date of petition filed, 7th August 1862.

Soomar Adum and Essa Rahimtoola, perfumers; Abdool Ally Moossabhoy *alias* Abdool Ally Goolam Houssein, and Ameeroodin Goolam Hoossein *alias* Ameeroodin Rajbhoy, formerly dealers in cutlery; date of petitions filed. 8th August 1862.

Hurrichund Raghoonath, an English writer; date of petition filed, 11th August 1862.

Hajee Essa Ally, bomboatwalla; date of petition filed, 14th August 1862.

Soonderlall Hurjeevundass, a general merchant; date of petition filed, 15th August 1862.

Khutri Jaitha Gocul, formerly a dealer in dyeing silk piece goods; date of petition filed, 16th August 1862.

Dajee Bulvantrao, Govind Khunderao, Raghoba Dewjee and Bhicoo Balloo, unemployed; Shaik Abdool bin Shaik Jaffer, supplier of articles of food; Witthoba Dhondsett, a goldsmith; and Nihalchund Moolookchund, a pearl merchant; date of petition filed, 18th August 1862.

Orders in the matters of the abovenamed Insolvents' petitions, that the real and personal Estate and Effects of the said Insolvents be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honorable Court, under Clause VII. of the said Act, have been duly made.

Days appointed for hearing the petitions of the undermentioned Insolvents.

Nihalchund Moolookchund,—1st Monday in September next, at 11 o'clock.

Witthoba Dhondsett, Hurrichund Raghoonath, Gheega Sajun and Dhunbaee, Poonjia Tricum, Shaik Abdool bin Shaik Jaffer, Jumail Aliana, Joosab Abboo, and Currimbee woman, Abdool Ally Moosabhoy *alias* Abdool Ally Goolam Hoossein, and Ameeroodin Goolam Hoossein *alias* Ameeroodin Rajbhoy, Raghoba Sewajee and Ballabaee widow, Soomar Adum and Essa Rahimtoolla,—3rd Monday in September next, at 11 o'clock.

The abovementioned Insolvents have filed Schedules of their debts, Estates, and Effects in my Office. Opposing creditors must file their claims, verified by affidavit, and pay the usual fees, at my office at least three days before the hearing.

ALEXANDER SANGSTER,
Acting Clerk of the Crown.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 19th day of August 1862.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—THURSDAY, 21ST AUG.

(BEFORE W. CRAWFORD, ESQ.)

THE LATE CHARGE OF ASSAULT AT SEA.—Captain W. Bennison, John Arrowsmith Bain, Chief Officer, David Davie second mate and William Moore, boatwain of the ship *Shaftesbury* who were charged with assaulting Charles Chunkaya, a seaman on board of the same ship, were again in attendance.

Several witnesses were produced in support of the charge, most of whom stated that the complainant had been ill-used by the defendants.

Richard Trew, sailmaker, called for the defence stated that he was present at the time in question and saw all that was going on. He did not see the Captain strike or ill-treat the complainant.

Noel Pelleter, Steward, stated that he did not see the Captain kick the plaintiff or strike him. He did not ill-treat him.

His Worship dismissed the complaint.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

THE ROBBERY AT THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—Ragoo Luxumon and Raja Calla, who were charged with stealing thirty-six rupees from a clerk in the Electric Telegraph office at Colaba were again brought up on remand.

Mr. Henry Robottam on being sworn said,—I am a signaller in the Government Electric Telegraph office at Colaba. I know the prisoners. On the night of the 18th I saw the first prisoner at Mr. Long's desk. It was between the hours of 11 and 1 o'clock as I was sending a message to Belgaum. I fancied I heard some money jingle, the desk was half open. When I turned round to look towards the desk I saw the boy very busy with a lot of papers. He took some papers up and went towards the sealing table.

Sumna Soba said,—I keep a grocer's shop at Colaba. I know the first prisoner, the second one is my partner. On the 11th instant I demanded rupees of the first prisoner, he paid me one note and one rupee and a quarter in cash on that day. We received no other notes from him.

Mr. Henry Bailey recalled and said,—When the first prisoner took me to the shop of the second prisoner he said "this is the shop to which I took the three notes, which I stole from the desk." The second prisoner was not present in the shop on that occasion. The last witness was present and acknowledged that he received three notes from the boy. The second prisoner did not acknowledge having received them.

The prisoner Ragoo in defence said that he had borrowed five rupees from the other prisoner and repaid him. Again he had borrowed twelve and a half rupees and repaid him eleven and a half rupees; and that he had purchased a turban of him. He added that he did not steal.

His Worship discharged the second prisoner and committed Ragoo Luxumon for trial at the next Court of Petty Sessions to be holden on Thursday next.

ROBBERY OF ORNAMENTS ON THE ESPLANADE.—Ismail Jumall, Antone Francis, Hoosein Jan Mahomed and Calloo Hoosein were brought up on remand from the 19th instant on a charge of robbing a native woman of her ornaments.

Hormusjee Dossabhoy said.—I am a hack buggy-driver. I know these four prisoners. Last Saturday about eleven o'clock in the day time, at Dhobie Talao, the prisoner Antone said to me, "We are to do something will you come with us, you will get a part." I refused. He then left, when I called him back, and asked him how many persons were concerned and where they were to go. He named all the prisoners at the bar; and said "if you like come, and if you don't like don't come." He then left. About 9 o'clock on Sunday night, I saw the third prisoner, who goes by the name of "Bungoo" and the prisoner Calloo go into a gully, at Dhobie Talao; I followed them, and then in the gully saw all four prisoners whispering to each other. I then went home without having had any communication with any of them. The next day I was taken in custody by the Police on suspicion; then I was taken to Mr. Forjett and afterwards, I was taken to the gully, with the prisoners, the Police and the prosecutrix. After digging in three or four places in the ground, near a well this handkerchief containing all these ornaments, now produced, was found by the European Constable. That is all I know about this matter.

The first prisoner declined to ask the witness any questions; but observed "I am a thief, he is also a thief."

Cross-examined by the second prisoner.—I do not bear enmity toward you. I did not know that you kept it there, but you were talking at that spot.

Cross-examined by the third prisoner.—Portuguese reside at the side there, but they shut their doors about 9 o'clock. There is a Parsee liquor shop there, but the liquor seller transacts his business at the front door only. The back door is shut. That is near the spot. When I was taken to Mr. Forjett and asked I made this statement.

Cross-examined by the fourth prisoner.—You go about with sailors and prostitutes.

Mr. F. Kirschner Police constable said,—On Monday last about half-past ten o'clock in the morning I found the first two prisoners in custody at the Oomercarry station. In consequence of information I received from the first prisoner I went with him in search of the third and fourth prisoners and succeeded in apprehending the third prisoner in Chuckla about 3 o'clock on Monday afternoon, on a charge of robbing the prosecutix and confronted the third prisoner with her. She immediately charged him as one of the persons who had robbed her and called him by name "Bungoo." He remained silent. The third prisoner then, quite voluntarily, said, "I was only called for the work by the other three persons." I then confronted him with the first prisoner Ismail, and I told Ismail, that Bungoo said, that he (Ismail) was in possession of the property. Ismail then said, quite voluntarily "come with me to the beach, close to Sonapoor, to a tank and you will find the property." I then sent for the prisoners and went with them to a spot pointed out by Ismail. I then confronted the Parsee Hormusjee Dossabhoy with the other prisoners and the prosecutrix. The prosecutrix said she didn't know the Parsee and didn't know whether he had done anything to her, this was in the presence of the prisoners. I then took all the prisoners and the Parsee to Mr. Forjett, thence the Parsee took us to Dhobie Talao and he said, in presence of the three first prisoners. "I saw these three prisoners in this gully last night." The gully was rather narrow. The Parsee pointed to a place near the tank and said "we shall find it here." I removed rubbish and dirt from a space of about three square feet, when I saw this handkerchief, (now produced). I pulled it out and found it to contain all these ornaments (produced). The prosecutrix immediately claimed them and drew my attention to a quantity of black hair on the neck ornaments, which she said was her's. I asked the Parsee why he had not given the information before and he said "that the prisoners had threatened his life." The prisoners made no statement, they remained perfectly silent.

His Worship postponed the further hearing of the case until Saturday next.

MAZAGON POLICE OFFICE.—21ST AUG.

(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.)

SCANDALOUS ASSAULT ON A EUROPEAN FEMALE.—Toolsia Jetta was placed at the bar and charged with assaulting Miss Hannah Rabone on the 20th instant.

Prosecutrix on being sworn deposed,—I am the daughter of Mrs. Rabone and live with my father and mother at the Wellington Hotel, Mazagon. I know the prisoner, he is a buggywallah. Yesterday morning about 9 o'clock I was in Gunpowder road, Mazagon, I was quite alone when the prisoner drove his buggy close up to me, and asked me if I wanted a buggy, I said no, I would rather walk. He asked me again and I said no. I told him I had no money. Seeing that it was likely to rain I got into the buggy and told him that I would pay him when I reached home. When I seated myself he made use of a fearful oath in English and said that he did not care for the money. I told him not to swear. Instead of driving me the direct road home, he drove in quite a different direction. I told him not to go that way. He said that he would go round that way. He then put his arm round my neck and said "give me a kiss and kiss me instantly." He then forcibly kissed me. I demanded that he would desist and let me down. He drove faster, telling me not to be afraid of a kiss. He refused to stop, when I laid hold of the reins of the horse and succeeded in stopping it. I then jumped out of the buggy and walked along the road. The prisoner kept his buggy close to me and continued saying "don't be afraid of a kiss." After passing along the road a European gentleman turned the corner, and the prisoner drove off quickly towards Mazagon. I then saw the number of the buggy 272. It was raining very heavily. I did not speak to the gentleman; I was so agitated that I did not know what I was doing. I then went to Oomercarry to the house of Mrs. Lewis, whom I told what had taken place. On my return home, I told my mother what had occurred. I gave the number of the buggy to the proprietor of the hotel. This morning I came to this office, when I saw the prisoner in custody. I know the prisoner, he drove me on Monday last from Mazagon to Oomercarry and back to the Wellington Hotel.

The prisoner said I deny the charge. I admit that I drove No. 272 buggy but the prosecutrix did not ride in it yesterday. I have not driven her for the last eight days.

His Worship, not believing the prisoner's story, found him guilty and fined him one hundred rupees, in default to be imprisoned for four months with hard labour in the House of Correction.

FORGERY.—Francis de Lima, a Portuguese, was charged with forging a letter of recommendation.

Captain John Evans said,—I am a Captain in the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons; and am at present residing at the Adelphi Hotel, Byculla. On Tuesday last, the 19th instant, when I came in to tiffin, I found a note left for me in my room in the Hotel. The letter was shewn to me, the same as now produced. I enquired for the man who had brought the letter. I was informed that he had waited some time and had gone away promising to call again. The next morning at about ten o'clock, the prisoner came to me at the Hotel, when I asked him if he was the person who had left the letter for me the day before, at the same time shewing it to him open in my hand. The prisoner said that he had brought the letter and that it had been given to him by Colonel Worgan, the agent for Gun Carriages. I asked him if he had any testimonials of character. He gave me the paper now produced, purporting to be signed by Lieutenant Colonel Thurlinson of H. M.'s. 72nd Highlanders. I saw at once that both of these papers were forgeries. I called Sorabjee the manager of the Hotel. The prisoner made the same statement to him, both in English and Hindustani, that he had made to me in regard to these papers. I then gave the prisoner into the custody of a Policeman and sent him to the Police Office with Sorabjee, to whom I gave the papers. The lady referred to in the first letter is a Miss Wilson, who arrived by the last Mail Steamer, and who is now living at the Adelphi Hotel. I had been making enquires about a servant for her.

The following is a copy of one of the letters alluded to:—

Bombay, 18th of August 1862.

My dear captain Evans.—Excuse me for this case. I Would be very much obliged to you kindly to recommend this servant to the Miss Wilson for the second servant, he is very good and attentive servant and Honest boy he was in our house sometime ago and he gave us great satisfaction and perfectly hard working boy and then we recommend him to the Lieutenant Colonel Thurlinson of H. M.'s 72nd Highlanders and that gentleman departure to england another case we like to keep him but he don't like to stay in Bombay because he is gets sick that reason your most kind recommend him to the Miss Wilson you shant pay him more than 13 rupees an month My dear Captain Evans you must engage him for my trouth.

Affectionate Evans,
Your most kindly,
Lieutenant Colonel Worgan.

Agent of the Gun Carriage Factory and if make anything in her house I am responsible his character.

The above elegant epistle was sent to Lieutenant Colonel Worgan who denied all knowledge of prisoner, and likewise of the chit.

The other letter purported to be a character from Colonel Thurlinson of H. M.'s. 72nd Highlanders.

His Worship postponed the further hearing of the case until a future day.

LAW.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—THURSDAY, AUG. 21.

(BEFORE N. SPENCER, ESQ.)

Thomas Griffiths, Master of the Ship Zouave vs, Hajee Mahomed Seedick.

Mr. Kelly for plaintiff.

Mr. Barton for the defendant.

The summons described the action to be for Rs. 330 being the damages sustained by plaintiff by reason of his having at defendant's request delivered to him (defendant) cargo per *Zouave*, which in consequence of defendant's neglect was not delivered to the consignees who were entitled to receive the same.

It appeared that the defendant was the charterer of the ship *Zouave* which arrived here from Calcutta with a cargo of rice and sugar belonging to different consignees who held bills of lading given by the Captain, pursuant to a clause in the charter-party. With a view to save demurrage to which he would be liable, defendant made a written request to the Captain and undertook to discharge the whole of the cargo and deliver it to the different consignees under the bills of lading. The cargo was accordingly landed by the defendant and made over to the consignees, with the exception of a bag of sugar belonging to a consignee who refused to receive it as being damaged by salt water and who obtained a verdict against the Captain for its value; there were also two bags of sugar and three bags of rice respectively belonging to two consignees, which were short delivered and for which the Captain was sued by those parties and verdict given against him for Rs. 133-9-6 and Rs. 102-8-2 respectively. The Captain now sued the charterer to recover from him the amount of the two verdicts, Rs. 236 and the attorney's costs of three actions amounting to Rs. 94.

Mr. Barton contended that such an action could not lie against the defendant, and supposing that it did, then there was no obligation on the part of the defendant, he not having given any guarantee in writing for the safe delivery of the cargo, for which the Captain alone was liable. Defendant was not bound to deliver the cargo to any body, it was the Captain's duty to do so.

His Honor.—Where is your authority for that?

Mr. Barton.—No parol evidence can supply the place of a written agreement. The bills of lading signed by the Captain were sufficient to make him responsible for the safe delivery of the cargo, and he cannot be relieved from his liability by delivering cargo to any body he likes. Where is the agreement that we were to deliver the goods. The Captain who signs the bills of lading alone can deliver the goods. He commits a tortious act by not delivering the goods to the consignees according to the bills of lading, and he cannot take advantage of his own wrong.

His Honor.—He delivered the goods at your request.

Mr. Barton.—I might as well request you to give your watch. The Captain is liable to the consignee for the safe delivery of the cargo.

His Honor.—The question here is not between the Captain and the consignee, but between the Captain and the defendant as the bailee of the goods.

Mr. Barton.—I ask for a nonsuit on the ground that the Captain alone is liable for these goods and he is not justified in delivering them to parties other than the consignees, and that he cannot maintain an action for his tortious act. There is no neglect or undertaking alleged on the face of the summons.

His Honor.—I cannot nonsuit the plaintiff. On the arrival of the ship in harbour, the defendant to save demurrage, undertook to deliver the goods to the several consignees.

Mr. Barton.—There was no undertaking or contract to carry the goods and there was no consideration for the alleged bailment. We derived no benefit.

His Honor.—There is the defendant's written request to the Captain to allow him to land the cargo. There arises a contract from the fact of the delivery and receipt which are sufficient consideration to support it. It is necessary that a bailee should derive benefit.

Mr. Barton.—That was a request from the charterer to the Captain to do an illegal act, and if the Captain acceded to the request without taking a guarantee, he alone is liable. I also object to the item of attorney's costs. According to the rules of the Court, the attorney's fee is one gold Mohur, while in the summons it is charged two gold Mohurs for each action.

Mr. Kelly in reply admitted the Captain's liability to the consignees which was not the question at issue here. The question was one of bailment between the Captain and the defendant, and consequently if any damages accrued to the bailor by reason of the bailee's neglect, the bailee was responsible for it. As for the costs, Mr. Kelly said that although the Court allowed one gold Mohur to the attorneys for a case as between party and party, the practice among attorneys was to charge two gold Mohurs to their clients for a case, and the plaintiff had actually paid his attorney Rs. 94 for the three actions, which he was now entitled to recover from the defendant.

HIS HONOR in delivering judgment said that the plaintiff in this action sought to recover from the defendant the sum of Rs. 330 as damages sustained

solitude. There was not a human being in sight save one peasant who served as a guide into Civita Castellana, where the bridge had been down for six months, and no signs of its restoration were yet apparent. This deserted appearance of the country lasts till Rome is in sight.

"I had not visited Rome for upwards of a quarter of a century; I found it precisely as I had left it, saving the establishment of gas and hackney coaches; in other respects I remarked no sign of improvement. The contrast between the fertile garden of the Marches and Umbria, studded with substantial farms and well kept country houses, and the desolate Campagna, was striking—between the bustle and vigorous life of their towns and the solemn measured tread of Rome.

"It is clear that the reason for their secession was the inability or unwillingness of Rome to keep pace with their progress; they have outstripped her, and left her far in the rear. Rome may join them; they never will return to Rome voluntarily.

"I left Rome at 9 A.M., on the 6th inst. by a special train put at my disposal by the courtesy of the directors of the line from Rome to Naples, and arrived here in ten hours and a-half, 60 kilometres being performed by post. An agent of the Roman secret police, specially deputed to that service, accompanied the train as far as the Roman frontier at Ciprano, up to which point the line is completed, though the Roman Government obstinately refuse to allow it to be opened to the public. The railway is well constructed, and British skill is conspicuous in a fine iron bridge of considerable dimensions.

"I inquired of the railway officers into the condition of brigandage. I was told that at the commencement of the works it was not uncommon to lose a couple of hundred labourers in a night, who enlisted at 15 piastres a-head under a Papal agent to act as brigands for a term; but my informant added that, since the completion of the railway, brigandage has decreased, and is now almost unknown along the line. Brigandage is destroyed by railways, he said. The brigands must not be confounded with the agricultural population; they form a class apart. Brigandage has always existed in the Neapolitan provinces. In looking over the certificates of officers in the Bourbon army you constantly come upon a note, 'distinguished for services against brigands.' The agricultural population is against brigandage, and the reason is simple, said my informant. Look at this plain; from Ciprano to Capua it is equal in point of skilled agricultural labour to the best parts of England, France, or Belgium; the men who labour on that soil cannot be brigands, the regularity of their work prevents it. The population is well-disposed, peaceable, and industrious, but they are kept in a state of gross ignorance by their priests, are but little removed from Paganism, and as a general rule are content with any Government which will permit them to reap what they have sown. Brigandage must die out under Constitutional Government and railways.

"General La Marmora is of opinion that it is now confined to certain localities, and is diminishing. A Neapolitan saying goes to prove that there is nothing uncommon in Brigands—'The leaves and the brigands come out together.' In point of fact, it is not political; it is the local, chronic malady, aggravated at the present moment by the policy of Rome, which subsidizes the Tristanys and Schisvones; but even Rome will eventually have to bow to the universal verdict of Catholic Europe, and abandon allies who disgrace her cause.

"It was remarked to me at Rome that ignorance lies at the root of the present position of the Roman Court. Learning has gone down at Rome and throughout Southern Italy since 1815. At that date the Austrian Government persuaded the Court of Rome that revolutionary ideas and progress were inseparable, and they proposed ignorance as a corrective. The Court of Rome followed the advice, and priests and people have both suffered in consequence. The layman, however, is far in advance of the priest; the latter is unable to reconcile ecclesiastical policy in government with the demands made by modern society for progress in art, science, and literature; he is stationary, while all around him is advancing, and hence in a great part arises the opposition of the Court of Rome to any change.

"At Naples, doubtless, there is much improvement; but it is indisputable that the Bourbon Government have left behind them an Augean stable.

"The situation of the lower classes is still most distressing. As formerly, a Royal visit is the signal for huddling age, disease, and mendicity out of sight, into almshouses and hospitals, to be defrauded of the very necessaries of life by administrators notoriously corrupt, even among Neapolitans. The visit of the King to the hospitals, and his expressions of indignation at their condition and mismanagement, have gone to the hearts of the people; this together with his readiness to show himself to them, his activity in seeing everything for himself, and his decree for the redemption of pledged objects, has at last gained for him among the lower classes, with whom seeing is believing, the prestige of a King.

"The lazzaroni now feel for the first time the real presence of Victor Emmanuel, whose sovereignty has hitherto been to them a subject of controversy. The National Guard have been complimented by the presentation to them of their colours by the King. And the final concession of the long-pending Neapolitan lines to a capitalist of such credit as Rothschild comes in opportunely to satisfy those who have been steadily pressing for railways as the only real means of improving these provinces. In a word, the King's visit has been a more complete success than was anticipated even by the most sanguine.—I have, &c.,

"JAMES HUDSON."

INDIAN PRESS.

CASH *versus* TICK.

(From the Madras Times, Aug. 14.)

It has been argued before now that because every Nation has a National debt without its being considered either morally or politically wrong, an individual ought to be permitted to have private debts upon the same terms without being tried for the same as well at the bar of public opinion as before the tribunal of Civil Justice. If any comparison were even allowable between the two there is the maxim or command "pay every man that thou owest," which applies more directly to the individual, and which points out to each one of us that if we do not pay what we owe we are doing that which is not right. This reflection has not been brought about by any particular instance or instances of every day occurrence, but by a consideration of the merits of 'credit versus ready money,' which of late years has formed the subject of many a letter and many a suggestion in these columns. Credit, although now much abused, was not without its advantages. It was a system of mutual convenience between buyer and seller, which as often resulted perhaps to the advantage of the one as the other. To the former it was convenient to get articles, however dear, without having to pay for them until some indefinite period; to the latter it was a convenient to sell goods at once at a profitable figure in the chance of realising hereafter. Sometimes the buyer never paid, and sometimes the chances of the seller turned into certain realisations. After all, perhaps, the delinquencies were few, and the losses not very large. The general indebtedness of Indian officers however has been ascribed to the system of credit hitherto prevailing all over India, and it seems strange that with the examples and experience constantly before them, men of business could have allowed such a system to last so long, for, in reality it saps the foundations of trade, and after a time paralyses the business of any firm with limited capital. The real cause of so much injury done to individuals of all classes in India by the system pursued was the want of any engagement at all binding on the debtor. A man of position could obtain almost any amount of goods, sometimes even money, without so much as a promise to pay, and of course such a system of credit without engagement was an opening for extravagance and squander unrestrained by any responsibility of check. An insurance upon the life of the debtor was often the only security held by a creditor for large sums of money, and even the premiums on that policy had to be paid by the latter. In the provinces hard cash was lent without any security, and at one time afforded such an incentive to gambling that the authorities were obliged to interfere. Men who had been many years in the receipt of magnificent incomes were hopelessly involved in debt; young men on first arrival were subjected to evil influences and bad example; indulgent creditors lost large sums; and both Army and Civil Service were in danger of being stigmatised with a character for indebtedness which alarmed and terrified the old hands who looked to India as the land of provision for their sons. As time went on, however, the circle contracted. Gambling to any extent became restricted to occasional instances. Lotteries were put a stop to, and credit began to be freely given. In those days it was common to see creditors summoning Officers for satisfaction, Civilians in high place with large salaries paying all but a pittance as instalments towards their debts, and young men bowed down to the 'Agra' in a manner they were not likely to forget. The days of unlimited tick had passed away and were succeeded by a regime of personal securities, life assurance and the strictest obligations to pay. Notwithstanding the difficulty of providing proper security, loans were very numerous, Banks flourished and paid large dividends. Later on came the smash of a few joint Stock Banks, much loss and disgust to the Indian community therefrom, and a general tightening of the market everywhere. Now came a time when the lesson was taught that it was just possible for a Civilian or Officer in the Army to live upon his pay. Loans decreased in number, securities were not to be had, and efforts were made against debt. Extravagance become rare, and temperate men flourished. Houses of business had fewer large adverse balances and the indebtedness of the many became a thing of the past. Hardly had we arrived at this period when the mutiny burst and drove away for a time all considerations of this nature. Settled down once more thankfully to times of peace and comfort, there has been everywhere, and in every branch of trade, a general desire to check if not abolish the system of retail credit altogether. Theoretically and practically there is this superiority in the one system over the other that whereas credit is a plan devised and pursued for the mutual convenience of both parties, cash payment is a method invented for their mutual advantage. Many years trial of the former has resulted in proof that the convenience, if in reality any, is very temporary, and the inconvenience so great, so lasting, and so sure as to be likely to lead to the necessity of being "whitewashed" rather than to further the interests of creditor and debtor as to advance the legitimate principles of trade. Under the old system those who paid their bills were charged for the articles they bought, an additional margin for the allowance of credit if taken, and a little more to cover losses by those who did not pay. There was a manifest rottenness about a dealing of this kind which would not admit even of the explanation that it was brought about by the custom of giving credit for everything, but it was a protective measure on the part of men of business against unknown and dangerous liabilities. A list of some of the bad debts of a few Madras Firms in those days would astonish an English Merchant. How many men who had owed immense sums for years went on residing in far off stations without paying a rupee, how many died having no effects, and how many became hopelessly insolvent. All this must have tended to disturb business, and it is just as well that we have in all probability now arrived at a time when such misfortune will cease. Ready money is after all the only reasonable mode of dealing between buyer and seller. Its effect is to reduce one's wants and to limit one's expenditure. It amounts to, if you have not got the cash, not being able to buy a thing, which makes you wish less for the thing, and finally enables you to do without the thing. Now that we are indulged with the possession of Bank Notes of all denominations, there seems to be no reason why the ordinary mode of retail business should not be conducted and carried out in the same manner as it is in England, and no doubt the shopkeepers will be glad to maintain their part fully. When goods are bought they should be paid for either at the shop, or on delivery, and the person who delivers them should be empowered to receive the money and grant receipts for the same. This would obviate the necessity for cooly hire, which customers ought not to be called upon to pay as they are now. Altogether purchasers pay a sufficiently high premium for European goods in the country without the addition of hire to their houses, which hire may very properly be borne by those who make the profit. If shopkeepers in Gracechurch street find it advisable to send five miles and more to the West End for payment of a little bill, sometimes a very little bill, it is not unlikely that the same attention in Madras would be equally appreciated. At all events it will assist in introducing the English system and all are interested in that matter.

We think however that when the public are called upon to pay ready cash for every thing that they buy, which is necessarily very profitable to the seller, that the latter should endeavour to obtain the good will, of the community by meeting their wishes as to the delivery of goods at the purchasers houses without any extra charge.

THE PRINCE OF WALES COMING TO INDIA.

(From the Mofussilite, Aug. 15.)

We are glad to learn that what we heard last week as a rumor has been confirmed; namely, that the Prince of Wales is about to pay a visit to India. Whatever may be the term of his visit, he cannot fail to derive pleasure and profit from it; but whether this country is to enjoy a like result will depend entirely on the length of time the Royal Visitor spends among us. Her Majesty has been at great pains to fit the Prince, so far as human provision could, for the high destiny that is before him. After training him to letters under the best men available, she permitted him to enjoy, for a short time certainly, but still enough to indoctrinate him, the grand educational system of our ancient Universities. Whatever England may have been fifty years ago, she is no longer a nation of shopkeepers; but she has now taken her place, either spontaneously or forced by the current of events, among the military peoples of Europe. And accordingly, as the future king of a warlike nation, the Prince was next sent to learn the apprenticeship of war in camp at the Curragh. He then assiduously visited the Law Courts and Houses of Parliament, in order to see (at least) something of the working of the constitution. Of course it were impossible that a youth of sixteen or seventeen, who had so much to go through in a limited time, could do more than dip into the several subjects that offered themselves for inspection. But a glance, more or less cursory, he appears to have taken at all; and he was always described as observing closely and listening attentively to such remarks and explanations as were made to him. In the same way, he went through our manufacturing districts, learning something of the industry of each. The looms of Manchester, the foundries of Glasgow, the coalpits of Northumberland, the shipping of Liverpool, the dockyards of Playmouth, the arsenal of Woolwich, each taught its lesson, and no doubt left its impression on the ready mind.

Then came the turn of travel. The classic land of Greece, the magic soil of Rome, dreamy Egypt, sacred Palestine, each in succession told its tale of past glories and the mutability of human greatness. Interchangeable with the tombs of decayed civilization, the abodes of present energy and active life were visited, and the far West contrasted gaily with the death-like repose of the silent east. His Royal Highness not only was enabled to visit his own heritage of Canada, but he had an excellent opportunity of seeing and appreciating the vivacious progress of the United States before the storm of the present war had paralysed civil life and checked the normal and pacific pursuits of the people. A peculiar prestige attended his visit; for he was the first member of our Royal Family that found his way to America, since the States broke their bond with England; and however rude that shock may have been eighty years ago, the feeling of soreness seems completely to have left both sides; for he made himself heartily at home with the Yankees, and Cousin Jonathan, with all his republican leanings, gave the future King as thorough a reception as the most conservative and legitimist people of the old continent could have done.

We have briely and hurriedly indicated the principal subjects and places that engaged the observation of the youthful Prince; and though his tours necessarily partook of the nature of a scamper through the several countries visited, it cannot be denied that a large field was opened to him for review; and the favorable circumstances under which he travelled could not fail to enable him to draw very great fruit from everything he saw. His character is still young and strong, and we trust she has still before her many happy, or at least peaceful, years of life. But in all probability, the day is not far distant when the young Prince may be called upon to assume the reins of government. It would be a great and irreparable oversight if the encyclopædia of his education were marred by his not being permitted to visit India, the most important study of all, and if he were debarred from examining well and minutely that which will one day be the brightest jewel in his diadem. We are glad therefore that the opportunity is now before him; and not only that, but that he comes hither with a kind natured reception expanded, and prepared by its varied previous training to derive the greatest possible advantage from his visit. It was probably not undersignedly done that this great study was reserved for the last. It only remains to see if the opportunity will be turned to the best account.

No doubt there is plenty of sight-seeing in India to repay the greediest tourist. We can furnish whatever each particular taste may require; in grandeur of scenery, no country can approach us. We do not pretend that the length and breadth of the land presents such a panorama of endless cultivation and fair rural landscapes as the old country at home; but for those who care to seek them out, there exist scenes of natural beauty and grandeur unrivalled on earth. We need not detail the productions of the soil, whether in fruit, flower, or vegetable, nor the wild denizens of the jungle, whose variety, size and ferocity will furnish all that the desires of the veriest Nimrod could compass. For the student of the past, the relics of a bye-gone civilization are inexhaustible. Not to go beyond our own district, what country on earth could furnish spectacles, so grand, so suggestive, and so sad as the Kootub at Delhi, or the world of ruins at Futtehpore Sekree? America always gave us the palm, though reluctantly, for our mountains; but she ever maintained that in the matter of cataracts, Niagara had the whip-hand "of creation." But even here, as in other respects, India seems ready to assert her supremacy.

We trust, however, that the Prince will be directed to remain longer in India than he has done in the places he has previously visited. In fact, he *must* do so, if any fruit is to follow his tour. We should suppose not only that no country on earth would be so difficult as India to learn anything about by a gallop through it; but the chances are that a transient glance would be more apt to convey an incorrect than an insufficient impression. If people who have passed twenty or thirty years of their lives here, confess themselves unable to give an opinion, what good can come of a rhetoric rush from Calcutta to Lahore and back again? It is not for us to advice what ought to be done; but at least, it is patent that a prolonged stay is the first essential; and that, if well employed, may prove to be of some service. We would like to see the Prince "rough it" for a time, and try the round of our seasons; and then when he returns home, if our genial winter give him something to regret, the remembrance of our summer heats and our rains will give him reason to be thankful that he has left them behind him for ever.

EDUCATION FOR THE MASSES.

(From the Madras Times, August 15.)

A most important step for the future of the great mass of the people of India, has just been adopted in Bengal, and although the credit chiefly belongs to his predecessor Sir J. P. Grant, it will inaugurate in the noblest manner the advent of the Hon'ble Cecil Beadon. It is no less than a plan for educating the lowest classes of the natives, at a very little expense to the treasury, and in a manner that shall give to the pupils just the learning which they will require in after life, without making them aspire to the dignity of either a writer or deputy collector.

From the very commencement of the present system, which is chiefly based upon a knowledge of English, it has been felt to be totally inapplicable to more than one in a thousand of the population, and indeed, has been scarcely anything more than a nursery for public servants, for whom the European language was necessary. The ryots remain in exactly the same state of stolid ignorance, combined with a great development of law cunning, in which they were found to be, when Clive commenced his victorious career. It cannot for one moment be supposed, that a people so wedded to ancient custom as the Hindoos, would adopt another language as their medium of thought, and still more when we remember the length of time and anxious study required for its acquisition!

But education is only of value as it affects the current and structure of the thoughts; and, especially in a mind long untrained, and allowed to run wild in superstition and falsehood, this change can only take place after long and careful habituation to, and preference of, that which is higher and better. Experience confirms this theoritic view. We find that even after boys have been under excellent tuition for many years, the English language is so strange and difficult to them, that it is painful and embarrassing to follow out any connected train of thought, and, for all more complex questions the vernacular is instantly employed. How useless and wasteful in time must any system be, which insists upon this knowledge of a foreign language as the key to sound learning and accurate thought. How impossible to apply such a process to the mind of a stupid peasant, during the few months that he can be spared at school. This last consideration is decisive that any general elevation of the masses, by means of intellectual training, must be brought about by the employment of language familiar to the pupils from infancy. English learning is and must remain, an exotic, something to be reared by infinite pains and care, very beautiful perhaps when well grown and fully developed, but one such is produced at the expense of the early death, mal-formation or utter uselessness of many less successful plants.

Sir J. P. Grant makes the vernacular tongue and the existing native teachers the basis of his system. He points out very justly, that at first at all events, it is utterly impossible either to provide new and skilled teachers, or efficiently to train the old inefficient Gurus who have hitherto had charge of peasant children. So numerous are these latter, that it is computed on sufficiently accurate grounds, as to be accepted by the Lieutenant Governor, that in Bengal alone there are *no* less than *thirty thousand* of such teachers, earning on an average about five rupees per mensem. It being granted that no great improvement can come from without for some years to come, the only thing that Government can do is so to stimulate the teacher, that it shall be profitable for him to take greater pains, both to increase the quality and quantity of the instruction which he may be supposed to give. This is to be accomplished by a system of inspection on the plan advocated by Mr. Lowe in England, and by him named "payment by results." The Inspector is to examine each boy in the schools of those Gurus who fall in with the scheme (for it is to be entirely voluntary), in certain simple subjects which even the poorest ryot will need in his transactions with the Zemindar or Government official. A scale of rewards, previously furnished to the teacher, apportions a certain gratuity to the master for every boy who is well grounded in any one or more subjects, such as—one piece monthly, for every boy who can do Arithmetic as far as simple Multiplication, and who can read and explain shorts words; two annas monthly for every boy who can read and write decently his vernacular, who can work sums in Simple Proportion, and who has a slight knowledge of Zemindaree and Mahajunie accounts. When we consider the small amount of the Guru's ordinary salary, we can well imagine that such liberal rewards will stir him up to do his best for his pupils.

There is, however, one great drawback which will at first materially retard progress. We refer to the want of suitable books. The process of manufacture is tedious, and requires considerable talent. These books must first be written in English in the simplest possible style, then translated into the vernacular. This latter operation is exceedingly difficult. The language must be clear, logical and yet eminently idiomatic, else the most absurd blunders will result, which in many cases will not be detected by either pupil or master. If committed to Native pundits they will generally spoil the reasoning; while European translators will in all probability produce ridiculous grammar and composition. The indigenous literature presents beautiful examples of language, but a subject matter which, instead of improving and elevating the mind, fills it with the most foolish ideas, the most debasing morals, and binds the mind down to that grovelling superstition which had made the unreasoning Hindoo little better than a beast.

The late Lieutenant Governor also devoted his attention to the improvement of the teaching class. He proposed that in every district several "model" schools should be provided, by choosing the best and most central of the indigenous schools, placing them under the care of trained and successful masters, and then causing the village teachers to spend a short time in them, watching the operations and discipline. He supposed that then they would endeavour to introduce the same processes into their own schools. The Hon'ble Mr. Beadon, however, did not think that so simple a means would enable the master to break through the custom of a whole life, and adopted a plan recommended by Mr. Woodrow. This consists in the formation of a Normal School in each large district, to which, those who were desirous to improve, might go for one year, receiving monthly a retaining fee of five rupees—the average salary enjoyed. By a judicious system of rotation, a few years would suffice to bring all the more useful energetic under efficient training, which would be continued long enough to become a habit. The schools of those under tuition would be conducted and improved up to a higher standard by students from that department of the Normal school employed in raising up a new and superior race of teachers, who would gradually fill up the places of their crude fathers.

The great advantages of such a system are cheapness and universality. The total expense per school, after the first year, will not exceed 30 rupees per annum; an amount which for many years to come would be cheerfully given.

ENGLISH PRESS.

THE COTTON QUESTION.

(From the Daily News, July 14.)

The one topic that we now meet at every turn is the cotton famine; and the one question which is asked every hour is what everybody thinks upon it. As journalists, our business is to communicate what is thought by those whose opinions are worth attending to.

It is proposed, in regard to the culpable carelessness which has drifted us into this awful difficulty, to let bygones be bygones. So far as that it is foolish to cry over spilt milk, this is reasonable enough. But it is no more right than it is possible to regard all parties as if they had discharged their full duty, and were neither suffering themselves, nor had involved others in an adversity which might have been in part avoided. The sense of this is too general and too general to be put away because it will not create cotton. There is not a town district, nor a country parish, where we do not meet from clergy, gentry, and working class, the remark, in answer to appeals on behalf of Lancashire, that the feeling is general that the manufacturers have made large fortunes from American cotton, while refusing to take precautions against the sudden failure; and that the rich manufacturers are bound, before all others, to devote themselves, in purse and person, to carry the workpeople through through the season of distress. It is no more than national opinion expects that men who have made 50,000*l.* by their manufacture should sacrifice a large portion of it for the preservation of the industry of their district; and if we should see wealthy Lancasatre men going forth on their travels, with their families, because their mills are shut up, we should find that the virtue of the Irish clergy and gentry in the famine would be vividly remembered. There were excuses for Irish absentees which the Lancashire manufacturers cannot plead, while they are bound by every consideration which kept at home the impoverished landowner, and the high-born and gently-reared clergyman, to share the last bag of meal with their hungry neighbours. This is one general impression about the cotton famine.

Less general, but not less important, is the conviction that there are two delusions which must be in every way discouraged. One is that Government must be required to supply cotton by a guaranteed price, or in any other way. Men of sense and information know very well that there is no surer way of precluding an increased cotton production in India than putting Government forward in the business; and that there is no such certain means of wasting British money as setting Government to collect it in taxes, in order to pay it away in bounties. Whatever may be the right way to get the most cotton from India, the wrongest of all is to the charge the Government with more than its proper business of improving the means of transport, and furnishing such information as it has to give.

The other delusion is—measuring the present condition of our affairs by the rules of political economy, as if they were undoubtedly not only appropriate but sufficient. As for those who would commit a breach of natural laws which cannot be twisted to temporary purposes, their opinions are not worth much discussion. All natural laws are sacred, and cannot be violated without a retribution which no sensible citizen would invoke. The laws of political economy were violated when our manufacturers relied on slave labour as a permanent and safe condition; and it will not lighten the retribution to break them again in futile efforts to get out of our distress. This is true; but it is not less true that it is as bad or worse to assume that the distress, as an economical evil, is to be met by economical methods alone. Our capitalists are not to keep their cotton profits locked up in some deposit where they will bear interest and grow, because a free outlay in getting cotton will not certainly bring in a good profit. The case of Lancashire is not limited to the question whether a certain commodity, obtained at a certain cost, will create a due increase of capital for the further expansion of the manufacture. Besides this commercial element there is another, and one which concerns us more nearly. There are four millions of our people who, without fault of their own, are struck with helpless poverty; and we must restore their industry, if possible, without waiting to be satisfied that it can be done with pecuniary profit. It is in some sort an economical consideration that there will be less loss in spending money in setting them to work than in feeding them in idleness; and let those who cannot see further look at the matter in that way. But, if we are to come out of our adversity with any safety and any honour, it will be by the thoughts and acts of a higher order of citizens—of men who shudder at the idea of imposing our national calamity on four millions of our people who are in no degree responsible for it, and who, as a chief instrument of our recent national prosperity, have a strong moral, and political claim to be carried safely through the present adversity by the whole of the rest of the nation. It is a political case; it is a case of duty to country; it is a case of duty to neighbours, to the verge of the empire. Political economy, if inviolably respected, will do what it can—certainly no mischief, and finally a great deal of good; but principles of patriotism, and common sense, inspired by justice and humanity, may be relied upon to do more than can be expected from the irrefragable commercial laws.

What, then, do we find suggested that may be done, with or without commercial profit, to restore our cotton manufactures and sustain the people in the meantime?

The main objects seem to be three. We can only just indicate them today, and shall return to them. Meantime the bare statement of them may possibly be of use in showing some readers by what handle others think the enterprise may be best laid hold of.

The first object is to obtain the cotton which exists; the next is to secure a sufficient future supply as rapidly as possible; the third is to sustain the operatives—not only their lives, but their character and self-respect.

Has there, as yet, been any consultation among those of us who are likely to know where cotton exists, and how much of it? We have heard of none. To the last moment there has been a hankering after the American crop, in spite of all possible warning that none would be obtainable. Now we may hope that the delusion is over. Whatever may be the vicissitudes of the war, our prospect of cotton from America is a blank; and if anybody remains unconvinced of this, he does not understand the war, nor the parties who wage it. The next greatest existing supply is in India, where the whole people are always clad in cotton. Instead of arguing, without means of arriving at a conclusion, about how much cotton actually exists in India at this moment, are we calling together the persons in all England who are most likely to know and ideas about it—most able to offer suggestions—best qualified to give assistance?

Why do not the manufacturers and other capitalists, and a few spirited public men unite and call upon every man from India to meet them in consultation, and consult till they see which way to go to work? A great organization would immediately grow out of an adequate consultation. We should ascertain who are the agents best qualified to go and see what can be got in India, and on what terms. There is certainly some; there is certainly a great deal; and as for the terms on which it can be had, that can be best learned on the spot. We may relate another day what the general common sense is saying about some of the loudest objectors to any search for cotton, and whither many eyes are directed, besides India. There is plenty of capital forthcoming, whenever it is wanted; and when the first buzz of opprobrium and unreasoning which now bewilders plain men's wits is exchanged for the articulate voice of consultative decision, there will be no lack of pecuniary means for a proper search.

A council, held in London, and attended by all the Indian experience in the country, will promote the second object, together with the first. Of this we can only say now, that not a day should be lost in looking after the many Indian officers, now adrift, who understand some of the languages, and are acquainted with the people of the interior of India, and who would make the best agents for the work which we all foresee will have to be undertaken there. Of what they will have to do there, and other agents in other regions, our best citizens will have much to say, in the way of question, suggestion, and proposal, whenever a council is opened at which they can speak. London and to-day are the place and time.

TRADE AND FINANCE.

(From the Daily News, July 14.)

The indications in the Money Market betoken a renewed plethora. Gold is flowing into the country from abroad faster than ever. For this there are several causes, the principal being that, as before remarked, the balance of trade is still largely in our favour. Why it is in our favour may almost be explained by merely glancing at the position of the cotton trade. We are in the habit of taking from America cotton to the value of at least 30,000,000*l.* or 35,000,000*l.* a year, but these payments have been almost entirely brought to a stop by the extraordinary circumstances of the time. The supply lacking from America is not made up from any other quarter, and the consequence is that the money which usually goes abroad to buy the material of industry for our operatives and of profit for our merchants, manufacturers, brokers, and shipowners—is being stored up in idleness in the Bank of England. We, who can find no cotton to buy, are made very sensible of the cause of the influx of gold, while the Americans, who have no cotton available to sell, are made keenly aware of the loss of a commodity which acts so important a part in adjusting the trade balance between the two countries. To us, who really do not want any more gold, and could perhaps get on better without any additional accumulation, commerce is still awarding more, while from America, sorely embarrassed for want of a store of the precious metals adequate to her present enormous requirements, commerce is taking away even what little she has.

But there is another consideration which helps in no small degree to explain why America is pressed upon so severely just now for gold from abroad. The great body of holders of her securities in Europe have been seriously disquieted by the course of her affairs—by the threatened disruption of the Union, and by the vastness of the sacrifices which are being made for its restoration. Investors in American securities thought they were dealing with a people wedded indissolubly to the pursuits of peace. They argued that to the Americans the sword was everything, and they saw, as they imagined, a peculiar security in the bonds and shares of a nation reputed to possess an almost Quaker-like aversion to war. People who argued thus are now undeceived. They see that the Americans can rush to war with as much fervour as any people of old or modern times, and that in a cause in which they feel strongly they can make almost unparalleled sacrifices and fling every restraining consideration to the winds. The creation of vast masses of Federal Government securities in aid of this expenditure has been all that was required to determine hundreds of holders of American investments to realise, and realisation has been rendered more practicable by the fact that the Americans retain unbounded confidence in themselves and in their financial ability. The rapid issue of the new paper money has even contributed to produce an inflation in the stock markets, raising prices to a point above those current in Europe. Consequently for a long time every packet brought to this country large orders to buy securities to feed the demand in Wall-street. The views of both parties have thus been met with a peculiar exactness, for while English and other European holders have been anxious to sell, the Americans have been equally anxious to buy. The financial effect has been the greater on account of the excessive amount of American securities held in Europe. It has been one of America's old errors to rely too much on the European money market for the means of executing the works required for the development of her resources. She wished to go a-head very fast, and, as the rate of interest on that side of the Atlantic always ranged at the comparatively high point natural to young communities, it acted as a bar to much which the eagerness of the people wished to see done swiftly. Accordingly, every State, city, and public company resorted to the European money market to an extent limited only by its capacity of absorption, the effect being the creation abroad of a mass of American "indebtedness" larger than most of us have any conception of. The realisation of even a moderate per centage of this mass of debt would suffice at any time to turn the exchange and the current of specie in our favour. The amount of stock which during the last few months has passed from English to American hands must amount to several millions sterling, and this operation, combined with the inability of America to discharge her European liabilities in cotton, fully accounts for the present remarkable movement in specie.

In so far as the present superabundant supply of money arises from realisations of American securities, we may of course without inconvenience re-invest it in other securities. If we withdraw money from America, and place it in the bonds of Turkey or Egypt, the money market may regard the transaction with indifference, for it amounts merely to an exchange of investments. But in so far as our abundance arises from the withdrawal of money from the cotton business or any other branch of trade, it behoves us to be very careful what we do with it. Trade-money has its own special functions and duties, and is not applicable to those long investments in which a completely realised *surplus* may legitimately be embarked. The cotton trade will not be stopped for ever, and when it revives, the money now thrown out of it must be held ready to enter it again. We stand at this moment, it is true, with plenty of cash in hand, but it does not consist of surplus profit, with which we are free to do as we like; it is rather capital belonging to our ordinary business, and certain to be again required by it. This distinction must be carefully observed, for forgetfulness of it might lead to much mischief. Should the country be blessed with a good harvest, there will probably be a considerable surplus of capital available for investment in the new securities which are now being so freely created, and without trenching on the loose trade-money. On the other hand, should the harvest be a bad one the large importations of foreign grain that will be required will sweep away a very considerable portion of our surplus, and not only cause the influx of gold from America to cease, but probably turn the balance in her favour. As long as there is any chance, therefore, of our surplus funds meeting with employment in this way, it is very desirable that we should not entangle ourselves with any extensive commitments. As soon as we have arrived at a definite idea of the yield of the crops, we shall know better what we are about, and what engagements we may safely enter into. It is chiefly on account of the caution enjoined at this critical period of the year, especially considering the unsettled aspect of the weather for some time past, that not a few pereons of sober judgment regret the action just taken by the Bank of England, a reduction in the rate of discount to solow apoint as 2½ per cent. having naturally a tendency to stimulate speculation. Hitherto moderation has been observed, and it is satisfactory to remark that the public have known how to pause while digesting the mass of stock which they have already taken. We have now met the bulk of the demands in connexion with the Moorish, Turkish, Egyptian, and Russian Loans, and there are indications that a fresh batch of applicants will soon present themselves. It is a peculiarity of the period that there is a decided appetite for new low-priced foreign stocks. The great success and permanent profit attending the three first-named of these loans are due to the care which was taken to allow that fair margin to the subscriber without which, as a mere matter of business, no foreign loan ought to be encouraged in this country. The blight that continues to rest upon the Russian Loan, which remains at a discount, while all the others are at a premium, further illustrates the error of a selfish and narrow policy in these matters. It is said that the next borrowing proposals will come from Venezuela and Portugal, and that Egypt is so much encouraged by her recent essay that she intends to ask for a little more. Each of these proposals will of course be weighed upon its merits, but the broad and satisfactory feature is that there is no present prospect of our entering into transactions of undue magnitude. Making allowance for the peculiarity of the causes which have led to the present plethora, and for the importance of the contingencies dependent upon the harvest, it may be inferred that our superabundance is more apparent than real, and that there is more ground for caution than may be gathered from a mere consideration either of the Bank Directors, anxious as they are for gain for their proprietors' mill. With our system of currency, an excess or deficiency of two or three millions of bullion, no matter how produced—whether representing realised profits, which is one thing, or merely temporarily unemployed trade-balances, which are quite another thing—exercises an exaggerated effect on the whole course of financial affairs. A time is at hand when, if experience goes for anything, John Bull will be tempted to fool his money away in a host of channels: it may be opportune, therefore, to remind him that in contingencies by no means remote he may want a good deal of it himself.

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